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FRENCH OPINION HARDENS AGAINST GENOA CONFERENCE

Guiding Lines Must Be Agreed
on First, France Declares
—Soviet Agents Active

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Special Cable).—France cannot attend the Pan-European Congress until England decides to answer the Polono-Polish note dealing with political points. Such is the plain statement in Le Temps and in official circles, the representative of the Christian Science Monitor reveals the same impression. A fortnight has gone by without a real response and this negligence or disinterest is causing considerable indignation as well as misgivings. While a series of experts may prepare discussions on technical questions, the governments themselves must jointly and fully reach an understanding on fundamental points before a gathering is possible in the Italian town.

There is now too much equivocation, too much chicanery in the situation. Touched by this British refusal to reply to the French official opinion in handling against Genoa, it is not surprising, for in reality there appears to be some lack of courtesy.

Postponement Certain
Mr. Lloyd George, when he talks, is almost like a man who is waiting to show that dispatch his diplomacy is a slow, impossible method. The two premiers are like quillmen who want to use different weapons.

In these circumstances the European congress, which is to be held in London, is being postponed. There is now no slightest doubt left. Unless there is a clear settlement about the guiding lines, France will simply decline to go.

Respecting alleged separate negotiations of France with Moscow, it is stated emphatically that France has not negotiated, or will not negotiate any political accord with the Soviet Government before the Genoa conference, which should determine a common policy. This denial does not, however, exclude the very active unofficial negotiations conducted by all kinds of Bolshevik agents on the one hand and the great manufacturing group of bankers, business men and capitalists on the other hand.

Question of Policy
All other governments may take to avoid being compromised does not alter the fact that there is a totally different attitude in the influential circles toward the Soviet Government. The French Government, however, is taking no steps to prevent other governments, it is remarked, that there is much evidence that foreign influences are at work to reserve for themselves a monopoly of relations with Russia, or at least to place France in second rank. In other words, the project of eventually finding a fruitful field in Russia is awakening jealousies, even if it is not stimulating intrigues.

Le Temps says that to allege that the government is concluding a secret accord with the Bolsheviks is to join absurdity to calumny. It is the Russian problem that is the problem of the world, and it is the French official, it is taking on steps to prevent other governments, it is remarked, that there is much evidence that foreign influences are at work to reserve for themselves a monopoly of relations with Russia, or at least to place France in second rank.

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Alleged French Efforts for Soviet Understanding

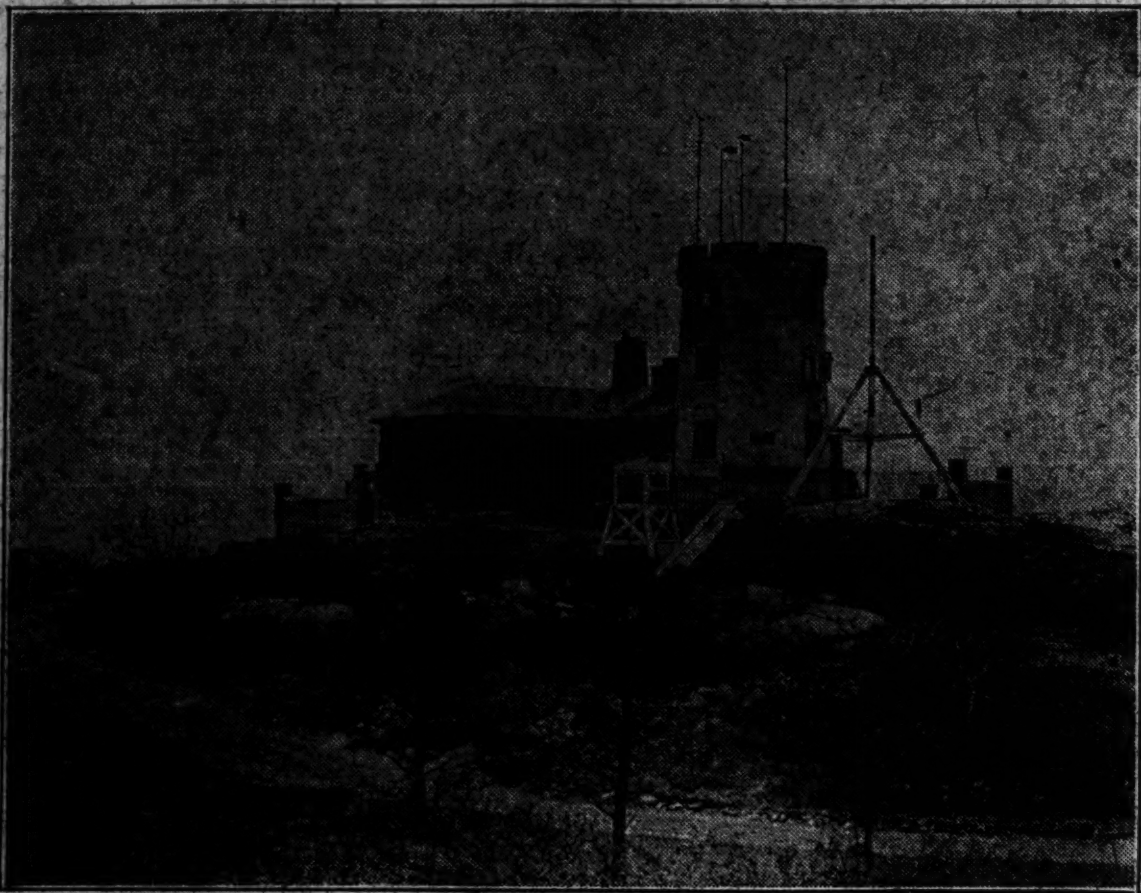
LONDON, Feb. 20 (Special Cable).—Ministerial circles deny all knowledge of alleged French efforts for an understanding with the Soviet Government before the Genoa Conference. Paris reports openly attribute the French desire to open both project of understanding with the Soviet Government and French interests in Russia before any international action throws the door of opportunity wide open to world finance. Full value is being given to the possibility of a Franco-Soviet rapprochement, the reports being grossly exaggerated with the sole object of playing off France against England and further complicating the present relations between these countries.

The British Government, however, is watching the situation, keenly remembering the notable precedent in Angora, where France stole a march on England in securing the project of doing so by attracting their previous attitude. Hitherto England has led in seeking a resumption of trade relations with Russia, but France has held back, demanding preliminary satisfaction of pre-war claims in Russia. With the prospect of Russian questions being internationally discussed at Genoa, it is suspected that French opinion desires to safeguard its previous enterprise in Russia by securing further concessions before a general movement of concession-seekers over the Russian borders occurs.

Suspicion is partly based on the sudden accessibility of the French press to the views of prominent Bolsheviks, especially Leonid Krasin, in Le Matin, which is regarded here as the vehicle for the French Premier's opinions and certainly unlikely to print views to which he is violently opposed. However, there is no information that official Franco-Soviet negotiations have actually occurred and it is significant that no specific detail incline British opinion to be prepared at any moment to see fire which recently has been giving off so much smoke.

To Aid Unemployed Service Men

As a result of a conference between James H. Dimes, former commander of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, and James A. McKibbin, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a meeting of the directors of the Chamber will be held Monday to discuss efforts to aid the 15,000 unemployed service men in Boston.



Photograph by George Brayton

Observatory at top of Great Blue Hill

Proposed new road through the Blue Hills will open up more of this beautiful natural park.

HEARING ON NEW HIGHWAY FOR BLUE HILLS RESERVATION

Bill in Legislature Proposes Road From Braintree to Milton to Cost Between \$50,000 and \$60,000
—Will Avoid Long Detour

Believing the traffic congestion through Quincy, Milton and Dorchester, and opening farther the great Blue Hill Reservation to the public, a bill to enable the Metropolitan District Commission to construct a road from West Street, Braintree, to Houghton's Pond and Hillside Street, Milton, proposes a development of highest value, said Stanley L. White, engineer, and former State Representative, before the House Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature today.

New Road Would Please Lovers of Great Outdoors

Thousands of mountain lovers in Boston who haven't time to run out to the Ozarks between office closing time and sunset, are watching with interest the bill before the Legislature for the construction of a new highway along the southern boundary of the Blue Hills reservation. The Blue Hills, valued as a wilderness retreat by Boston lovers of the outdoors, rise between various parts of the State which are politically and industrially linked. The county seat of Norfolk County, for example, is in Dedham on one side of the reservation, while Braintree, Weymouth and other towns in the same county are on the opposite side. Except for the devious road through the reservation from West Quincy, there is no direct means of passage between these towns and the county seat.

Proposed Benefit

The proposed road would be almost as great a benefit to the towns north of Boston, relieving congestion through Milton and Quincy, and making it possible for people living in Weymouth, Newton and adjoining towns to reach the South Shore and the Cape by a new and better route.

The new road would connect the southern part of the Blue Hills with the South Shore and the Stony Brook Reservation, being another link in the great circle of motorways which is being built around Boston within a 10-mile radius of the State House. When this chain is closed, Boston will be encompassed by a scenic drive rivaling any in the world.

From a utilitarian standpoint the new road is more than justified. But the number of people who hope to enjoy it exceeds those who need to use it. The Blue Hills reservation is a haven of recreation, and a scene of woodland adventure for thousands of urban prisoners. Rugged and wild, it furnishes unlimited pleasure to people who have never alienated a primitive protest against civilized bounds. Nature lovers and students of art and ornithologists consider it a Mecca to which they may flock on short notice.

Fine for Children

Houghton Plain and Houghton Pond is a mystical land for countless children, both young and "grown-up." The thick undergrowth of chokeberry, scrub oaks, hawberry and sweet fern holds mysteries that are inexhaustible for exploration. The wood thrush, catbird, brown thrasher, yellow warbler, redstart and all the birds native to this part of the country, assemble around Houghton Pond, unafraid and natural. On a still morning just at dawn there is a concert worth going miles to hear.

Craze, rancid and wild and ageless, bear ancient trees that have stood on tip toe and watched a great city grow from a settlement below them. Swampy luxuriant with marsh growth, and

meda, cranberry and bulrushes, and all the teeming insect life of unmolested parts, are exactly as they have been for hundreds of years. But the great natural untouched beauties are augmented by judicious preservation and cultivation of trees and plants that need care. In a single year 325,000 seedling pines were planted over the 47,000 acres.

Famed for Kites

Famous the world over, the Blue Hill Observatory furnishes excellent facilities for studying cloud phenomena of the upper atmospheric currents by means of kites. Farmers living in the vicinity tell of enormous white kites landing in their yards after they had broken away from the observatory. These kites bear delicate self-registering instruments. The observatory was built and donated by A. L. Rotch and is located on the very top of Great Blue Hill.

The Metropolitan District Commission has a just pride in the mountainous giant crouching outside Boston. Tamed but unspoiled for natural beauty, he is held captive by great chains of roads that make him a docile play-fellow for a city.

TEXTILE STRIKE OPENS FIFTH WEEK WITH DISTURBANCES

Efforts of the Mill Owners to Move Raw Material in the Pawtuxet Valley Results in Conflicts Between Strikers and Police

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 20.—The fifth week of the textile strike in the Pawtuxet Valley of this State opened this morning with disturbances reported from Natick and Pawtucket, two of the mill villages in the district. In both cases the disturbance was due to efforts by the mill owners to move material from their plants with outside labor.

Strike sympathizers surrounded trucks sent to the mills, drove the men from the machines and forced the cancellation of the work intended. One man was hurt in the Natick disorders. No arrests were made.

Near the plant of the Jencks Spinning Company at Pawtucket four young women operatives were intercepted by strike sympathizers. Police officers drew clubs and drove back a crowd that was setting in toward the mill gates. When the crowd pressed in the officers were commanded by Lieutenant of Police Ballou to discharge the guns with which they were armed. The crowd felt back and did not threaten again. Two men were arrested.

The four young women, passing the Jencks plant, were on their way to the J. & P. Coats, Ltd., mills nearby, at which there is no strike, when they were intercepted by sympathizers with the strike that is in effect at the Jencks Plant. The police said that assaults occurred in each instance and that because of the assaults they drew their clubs.

Board Proceedings Halted

Proceedings of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation have been halted until Tuesday to permit the mill men to interview their associates and see if they are willing to submit the issues of the strike to arbitration. The board could go no farther on Saturday. It had learned from the labor leaders that they were willing to submit to a vote of their followers

HISTORIAN ASSAILS VON LUDENDORFF

Prof. H. Delbrück's Book Blames the General for Losing War

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (Special Cable).—Apart from the Nationalist press all of today's newspapers agree that the imminent publication of a book on General von Ludendorff from the pen of Prof. Hans Delbrück, one of Germany's greatest historians, and himself a man of Nationalist tendencies, will result in the destruction of General von Ludendorff's reputation as a leader. Professor Delbrück, who has written standard works on military strategy, bluntly accuses General von Ludendorff of lack of knowledge of the principles of war leadership. "Had he been a different man, the war would have ended differently for Germany," he declares. He says General von Ludendorff never could make up his mind and was always trying to reconcile irreconcilable aims, and adds "He wanted a decisive victory, yet he failed to concentrate all his available forces on a vital attacking point. He wanted a partial success, yet failed to see that the certain success of a tremendous partial triumph lay at his feet in Italy and not in France."

Professor Delbrück finally rejects with emphasis the Ludendorff theory that German military defeat was due to weakening on the part of the civilian population. "Through the same collapse caused the revolution not the revolution our military collapse," he writes.

PUBLICITY AN AID TO EXPOSURE OF STOCK SCHEMES

Court Proceedings Proving Valuable Ally of Prevention, as Added Information is forthcoming

Court proceedings and the publicity thereby given to various "wildcat" and bucketshop schemes, against which the government, stock exchanges and chambers of commerce are now fighting by law and educational methods, are proving a valuable ally of prevention. One indictment leads to another, and the news thus spread reaches those who are qualified or anxious to add to the evidence or information before the authorities, for there are always hundreds of victims to one who makes a complaint.

Illustrations of this fact are found in the case of Wilfred Mulveny, one-time Boston broker, who has just been brought back from New York on indictments already granted, by reason of which he is charged with being a fugitive from justice, and who has been again arraigned today, on new indictments. He is held in \$10,000 bail.

Several new indictments against Mr. Mulveny were found by the grand jury after he left the city for New York. He was free in bonds of \$5000 and the district attorney believed that bail should be increased because of the new indictments and his absence from the jurisdiction of the court.

Inspector Connolly brought him back to Boston last Friday and he was lodged in jail, later being released on \$5000 additional bail. Mr. Mulveny appeared in Superior Court this morning, before Judge Fessenden, and pleaded not guilty, being held for trial in the sum total of \$10,000. Complaints now filed amount to over \$40,000, one of the alleged customers, Mrs. Abbie F. Flagg, claiming to have given up no less than \$25,000 for investment on which she declares she has received no returns. Charges may run up to a total of \$70,000 because it appears that the firm had hundreds of customers around Boston and vicinity, and many complaints have been sent in that are not yet made public.

New indictments have been on complaint of people from Allston, Cambridge, Brookline and Lawrence, the new counts numbering 30. They were found by the grand jury on the February grand jury. The original indictment represented 25 counts and \$2240 in a deal with the Mulveny Company, which had three offices in Boston. Other arrests and indictments were made at the same time involving the sales manager of the company, Eldon A. Mitchell, who was held in \$10,000 bail and two other salesmen, Dwight W. Berry and William Dana, otherwise known as William Danziger, each of whom was bonded at \$3000.

The firm, which was registered under the Blue Sky Law, was under investigation which preceded the indictments, acted as underwriters for the State Theater proposition, and the plan which is said to have been followed was to get persons to turn over good securities to be "sold at the market" or over, the proceeds to be used to buy the stock of the theater company. That the securities were sold immediately and no stock of any kind delivered is the burden of most of the complaints.

Some customers who asked for a settlement were given plausible explanations and offered an exchange for stock in another company—perhaps the shares for one—and it is stated that the sum of \$18,000 is represented in this part of the alleged transactions, the substitute stock being, it is said, of doubtful value.

Mr. Mulveny is said to have been trying new ventures when taken into custody by Inspector Connolly, who had the aid in New York of two detectives engaged in exposing stock selling schemes in that city. A persistent campaign is being made there by the stock exchange and other professions, against illegal stock selling, bucketshop and wildcat schemes.

First indictments against Mr. Mulveny were for larceny, but these were changed on Saturday by others charging conspiracy to steal.

New Hampshire Law

Gives Protection to Savings Depositors

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18 (Special).—The efforts now being made in Massachusetts to protect the savings depositors of trust companies bring to attention here that New Hampshire was the first state to legislate on this subject. Thirty years ago when trust companies were small, the bank commissioner at that time foresaw their growth and the necessity for legislation to safeguard the interests of the savings depositors. At his suggestion the Legislature passed the following statute:

"Trust companies receiving savings deposits or transacting the business of a savings bank, shall conduct the business as a separate department, and that department shall be amenable to the laws governing savings banks."

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MODERATE MINE LABOR WING RELIED ON TO AVERT STRIKE

Mr. Edison Prepares New Questionnaire

Wants to Know What Gold Is Worth If Demonetized

Government Thinks Much Depends on Retention of Power by Mr. Lewis

RADICALS STRONG

Attitude of Railroad Unions Toward Defensive Alliance Awaited With Interest

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—A new questionnaire, addressed to bankers and economists, was sent out by Thomas A. Edison today asking opinions on a variety of subjects, one being whether national resources were not a good basis for federal currency. The first question was:

"What, in your opinion, would be the approximate market value of a Troy ounce of pure gold if all the governments of the world should demonetize it?"

Other information sought was why currency on a basis of 50 per cent of the value of necessities of life stored in government warehouses would not be sound money. Another question was why the equity retained in the warehouse goods, could not be discounted commercial bank. It said, "Issues of money are unsound, the inventor asks that the bankers enlighten him."

ARMY MAY DONATE PARKS TO PUBLIC

Bill Provides for Gift of North Shore Reservations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Special).—Under the terms of a bill that has just passed the House of Representatives, the War Department would donate to Salem and Marblehead, Mass., three military reservations, long used as public parks, to prevent them from falling in the hands of speculators.

It was brought out by A. Platt Andrews (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, that the lands in question, commanding picturesque sites by the sea, were no longer useful to the government for defensive purposes and that the government was anxious to dispose of them in such a way that they might continue to be used for the public, by whom they have been so long enjoyed.

The tracts are embraced within the reservation known as Ft. Sewall, at the west entrance of Marblehead harbor, comprising two and one-half acres, and Ft. Pickering, at Salem, including a tract on Hospital Point, and a portion of Winter Island. This last reservation contains approximately 32 acres. The reservation at Marblehead has been used as a public park since 1892. There are practically no structures on the sites except the fortifications.

BRITISH LABOR URGED TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Publication soon of details concerning support being given by Russia to Communist extremists in England was promised by J. H. Thomas, Labor leader, in an address at Sheffield last night.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Special).—Hope of averting a strike of the coal miners depends to a large extent on the success of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in maintaining his control of that organization, in the opinion of government officials in close touch with the situation.

Representatives of both employers and employees agree with these officials. Mr. Lewis and his associates in the union believe their chance of winning the support of the public in a wage controversy depends on their following a policy of moderation.

These leaders are prepared to go to almost any length to prevent a walk-out, and the main question is to what extent they can hold out against the radical wing.

The division on the reinstating of Alexander Howat, in which Mr. Lewis was sustained by a majority of only 93 out of a total of more than 4000 delegates, with the Kansas representatives excluded, has clearly shown the diminishing margin of strength on which the conservatives can depend. The overturning of the recommendations of the committee on wage scales formed an equally strong index of radical strength.

Mr. Lewis has indicated that he has two hopes of winning the coming contest. One rests on government intervention to prevent the stoppage of production of a basic commodity. Mr. Lewis, his friends here indicate, is very anxious that the government should compel arbitration of the controversy between the union and the employers. He believes that he could secure in this way a lessening of the threatened wage reduction and gain the support of the rank and file of the miners.

The other hope held out is the possibility of inducing the railroad brotherhoods to make common cause with the miners in the event of a strike. The conference in Chicago tomorrow between representatives of the miners and the railroad brotherhoods has been called to discuss a defensive alliance against wage reductions.

Fifteen of the 15 railroad unions have accepted the invitation. It is the belief here that the one which holds out against the conference in Chicago is the powerful Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Position of Rail Workers

The general opinion is that the railroad workers will refuse to be drawn into a strike this spring, as by doing so they would repudiate the agreement they made some time ago with the Railway Labor Board and at the same time forgo the assurance of government intervention in a wage dispute granted them in the Esch-Cummings Act.

President Harding and members of the Cabinet are keeping a close watch in every development of the final situation. What the policy of the government will be has not been indicated. When the coal strike occurred two years ago, the then Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, secured an injunction from United States Judge Anderson in Indianapolis restraining the union organizations. This injunction was based on the Lever Act, which is no longer on the statute books. The Department of Justice refuses to say what powers there exist by virtue of other statutes to prevent a walkout. It is doubtful if there is any law under which injunction proceedings could be instituted.

MR. TAFT FAVORS MORE JUSTICES

Indorses Also Bill to Extend Supreme Court Powers

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (Special).—Two bills now before Congress, one to increase the number of federal judges by 20 or 25 and the other extending the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States, received the approval of William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, in a speech at the annual dinner of the New York County Lawyers Association at the Hotel Astor.

The bill calling for more federal judges, Chief Justice Taft explained, requires also that council of appellate justices meet regularly and distribute available judges so as to mass their activities where arrears are greatest.

The other bill makes important changes in the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so as to narrow the field in which there shall be appeals to it of right, and enlarge its power to make previous examinations to determine whether questions are of sufficient importance to be reheard.

BONUS REFERRED
TO TAX COMMITTEEMany Messages For and Against
Scheme Received at
White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Majority members of the House Ways and Means Committee referred back today to the special tax sub-committee the whole problem of how a soldier bonus should be financed. It was announced that the sub-committee would meet tomorrow and would go into the question of a sales tax among other things.

Opponents of the sales tax began to lay their plans today for a fight against this scheme. Representative L. J. Dickinson (R.) of Iowa, a leader of the agricultural bloc, called a meeting of Republican opponents for late today.

It was said that aside from referring the finance question to the sub-committee the majority members discussed the Fordney bill as originally introduced and approved some slight changes. It was indicated that further action by the majority would await a report from the tax sub-committee.

The statement was made by a White House official today that many letters and telegrams had reached President Harding opposing enactment at this time of bonus legislation, while the legislative committee of the American Legion made public a telegram to the President from the Legion's national commander, Hanford MacNider, asking that the legislation be no longer delayed.

The letters reaching the President opposing enactment, at this time, of bonus legislation greatly outnumbered those favoring immediate legislation, it was said at the White House. Some of the opposition letters, it was added, showed, however, a similarity of form. Commander MacNider in his telegram declared:

"The negligible minority in opposition can be traced in nearly every case to certain selfish interests entrenched in great financial centers who have the most to lose by defeat and who would profit the most by victory." The commander said the Legion did not understand "first commitment and then retraction" on the bonus question.

Mr. MacNider declared the Legion believed that the issue now being raised, relative to the revenue features required by the President to be included in the bill, "are being used solely for the purpose of misleading the general public," adding that the Legion also believes it is expressing the sentiment of the people of the country when it asks that "a committed administration allow the passage of what we believe to be the most constructive measure that can be devised."

The commander further asserted that whenever the people of the United States had been given an opportunity to voice their feelings on the question of the bonus their answer has always been unmistakable.

"Had Capital and Labor been drafted when men's lives were drafted," the telegram continued, "the present aggravated situation would not exist. When it was a question of reimbursing manufacturers for war contracts never fulfilled, requiring some \$3,000,000,000, no such hue and cry was raised. It was an obligation and it was paid. Certainly the services of the manufacturers, railroads and shipping interests were not so much more patriotic than that of the men who offered their lives."

Camp Devens Program
Enrollment of students for the Red or beginners course at the civilian military training camp, to be held at Camp Devens next summer, will begin on April 1. Preference will be given to men who applied successfully last summer, but apart from that acceptance will be in the order of receipts of applications where the qualifications of the applicants are equal.

RUSSIA RESTORING TRADE,
SAYS COOPERATIVE OFFICIALDr. Khintchuk Insists That There Is Complete Change of
Methods in Russia and That Moscow Is Ready
to Afford All Necessary Guarantees

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Special Cable).—Soviet authorities here are keenly disappointed at the threatened postponement of the Genoa conference, which promised to be the turning point in Russian fortunes. Dr. Khintchuk, president of the Centrosoyuz of Russia, who will be one of the Russian representatives at Genoa, spoke to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently of his hopefulness regarding the outcome of the conference and of the enthusiastic support that the international economic situation would receive through-out Russia.

It is clearly recognized, he said, that Russia can no longer carry on without outside assistance and he insisted that the Moscow Government was ready and willing to afford all guarantees necessary to capital and protection to the personnel of concerns establishing themselves in Russia.

To Inspire Confidence

Dr. Khintchuk expressed his determination to do everything possible at Genoa to dissipate the suspicion which overhangs the Soviet operations and admitted his hope that Genoa would mark Russia's reentry into the comity of nations through full recognition of the Moscow Government. It is imperative, he said, that Russia be thrown open to the fullest possible extent through foreign capital invested in urgently needed reconstruction. "We propose to create such conditions as will give the utmost confidence to foreigners. Our desire is that foreign capital and individual enterprise be developed to the utmost and we recognize that this necessitates adequate guarantees for the security of both."

TEXTILE STRIKE OPENS FIFTH
WEEK WITH DISTURBANCES

(Continued from Page 1)

ers in the Pawtuxet Valley, representing unions literally at sword points with each other in all other attitudes, save that of opposing the mill owner, have taken a stand together. The Amalgamated, a non-arbitrating crowd from the word go, and the United, the more conservative, having agreed to assume the position, have joined to force the hand of the manufacturer.

If arbitration is rejected now by either side, the other, it is believed, will have gained the advantage of the public's support. This is considered to have been a factor in forcing the manufacturers' agents into agreeing to even submit to their constituents the question of arbitrating. Else they were checked.

The strike arbitration, with multitudinous ramifications, might well be considered a matter of the most serious import. With living costs, working conditions, manufacturing costs, competition, finances, and all to enter into the discussion, each side and the public might be apprehensive of bungling. There seems little reason for dread of a fluke or of any but impartial findings.

Justice Hahn as Chairman

Here in Rhode Island it is regarded that Justice J. Jerome Hahn, the chairman, without disparagement to the other members of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, typifies the keystone of the movement's structure. Justice Hahn's practice as a lawyer gained him a wide experience in the textile industry and with corporation law. He is regarded as a jurist of exceptional talents and keenness. If each side feels that its case is well founded, there is known publicly no reason why each should fear not getting fair-minded consideration. The Justice is the fifth member elected by the representatives of Labor, Michael J. Cahill and Edward H. Morris, and those of the manufacturers, Edwin O. Chase and Edward B. Hough. Without a man of the known qualifications that Judge Hahn possesses, Labor might be excused from desiring to stake its all before a commission of State House creation. With the General Assembly in session there are numerous bills of interest to Labor under consideration at present, about the fate of which Labor leaders are none too sanguine.

One with a vital bearing on the strike is the 48-hour bill, which would legalize the working week of that length. The bill has been offered for consideration in both the Senate and the House. In the Senate a Republican majority lined up against placing it on the calendar. Again it was introduced and sent to the Judiciary committee. President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America recently led a demonstration of workers to the State House to urge, among other things, the enactment of a 48-hour law. He and other delegates asked for public hearings before the House committee having the bill, and the answer was to the effect that public hearings were not considered advisable at the present time and the request would not be granted. "No reason is apparent for the denial of such a request, unless it is that the political leaders do not want the 48-hour movement in the General Assembly to get out of hand. There is no promise of immediate action on bills making unions liable for overt acts of members, on another providing a penalty for aiding and abetting a strike or an industrial boycott, on still another requiring that employers, advertising for help in case of strikes or walkouts, must state conditions at their plants. The general assembly itself is Republican and not pro-Labor."

Geography of Textile

Strike in Rhode Island
PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 20.—The geography of the textile strike in Rhode Island is a puzzle to any but a

native of the State. The cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls are easily identified but the towns of Lincoln and Cumberland are seldom mentioned in the strike news. Yet in these two towns are located most of the Blackstone Valley mills outside of the two cities. Each mill village has its own name which is commonly used without reference to the town in which it is located.

In Lincoln are the villages of Saylesville, Lonsdale, Berkeley, Albion, and Manville. In Cumberland are Valley Falls, and Ashton. Similarly, in the Pawtuxet Valley the strike centers are in the towns of Warwick and West Warwick. The village of Pawtucket is in the former and in the latter are Natick, Riverpoint, Arctic, Centerville and Crompton. Pawtucket and Central Falls are just north of Providence and the rest of the Blackstone Valley stretches northwest from the Twin Cities. The Pawtuxet Valley is a short distance southwest of Providence. Each of the valleys is named for the river which furnishes power for the mills.

Farmers Against Session
to Act on 48-Hour Measure

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20 (Special).—That the farmers of New Hampshire will fight any attempt to hold an extraordinary session of the state Legislature for the passage of a 48-hour law is the sentiment of communications made public today by Gov. Albert O. Brown, who has received letters of protest from the Grange, farm bureau officials, and other representatives of the agricultural element.

Inasmuch as the farmers have the burden of power in New Hampshire it is believed that their protest will have some effect on the Governor and Council, when they meet to discuss calling such a session.

Picketing was resumed today by the strikers, when the second week of the strike opened. Pickets will continue throughout the week, pickets going on duty in the morning, at noon, and at the time of closing the mills each evening. This week will be given over to adding to the relief fund for the strikers, which started Saturday with the collection of \$4750 by means of tag sales.

Mass meetings were held in two local theaters last evening, the speakers, who included a number of national Labor heads, charging that the basic reason for the present strike was an attempt to break down the Labor unions in the textile industry. Three pastors of local churches also discussed the strike from their pulpits yesterday, two of them, the Rev. Horace Blake Williams of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal and the Rev. John Lyons of St. Anne's stating their position to be in favor of passage of the 48-hour bill.

Mill Operatives Still

Determined in Stand
DOVER, N. H., Feb. 20.—Marked by the same degree of quietness that has characterized it so far, the second week of the textile strike at the mills in Dover, Somersworth and Newmarket started today with the mill operatives still determined in their stand.

Different attitudes have been taken by the textile union officials in the State regarding the letter submitted by Mayor Waldron of Dover to Governor Brown proposing a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of considering the passage of a 48-hour week bill. Manchester officials apparently are not interested in the idea, while those in Dover and Newmarket are circulating petitions for signatures of persons favoring the special session.

The New Hampshire Manufacturers Association will refrain from taking any action on the matter at the present time, it is understood. At the last session of the Legislature, when the 48-hour bill was introduced, it was fought by the manufacturers.

It is expected that this week the executive department of the Great Falls Bleachery at Somersworth will be put to work removing thousands of yards of cloth from the vats. The union officials agreed to leave enough men at work to finish the process, provided they were allowed to work on the old schedule as regarded hours and pay, but this offer was refused by mill officials.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club, lecture by Prof. Manley O. Hudson on "The Relation of the Washington Conference to the League of Nations"; Ford Hall, 7:45 o'clock. Amherst Alumni Association of Boston, annual dinner; address by Alexander Maclellan, president of Amherst; and E. Boring Young, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Copley Plaza, 6:30 o'clock.

New England Awning & Tent Manufacturers Association, convention; Young's Hotel.

Boston School Committee, regular meeting; Mason Street building of the committee, 6:30 o'clock.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, employees' dinner; Hotel Vendome, 6:30 o'clock.

Mansfield (Mass.) High School, class of '22 dinner; Hotel Brunswick, 6 o'clock.

Wellesley Club of Wellesley, dinner; Westminster Hotel, 6 o'clock.

Young Men's Congress, parlors of Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, 8:45 o'clock.

Boston Art Club, dinner; at the club building, 7:30 o'clock.

Cambridge Club of Cambridge, dinner; Young's Hotel, 6 o'clock.

Monday Business Clubs, lecture on "What to Wear"; Miss Irma Coffey of Normal Art School; Blue Triangle Club, 8:30 o'clock.

Exposition to Instruct Housewives. Instruction in household management will be given housewives during the Home Beautiful Exposition in Mechanics Building April 10 to 21, Chester I. Camp, bell, manager of the exposition, intends to bring experts in household management from all parts of the United States, who will give lectures on furniture selection, interior decorations and the proper use of cooking utensils.



Miss Mary E. Woolley

President of Mt. Holyoke College, who returned today from Far East trip.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE GIRLS
GREET RETURNING PRESIDENT

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 20 (Special).—Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, who has been away from college since August as a member of the China Education Commission, which investigated institutions for high education in China, Japan and Korea, arrived at Mt. Holyoke this afternoon amid much enthusiasm on the part of the student body. At the beginning of the chapel bell announcing her arrival the girls ran out from classes, the library, the dormitories, the gymnasium, or wherever they happened to be, to greet her at the college gate with singing.

Appeal to Parents
For Early Bed TimeChaperones at Cinema Are Also
Asked for Children

Parents having pupils attending the Wadleigh and Prince schools in Winchester, today received two copies of resolutions adopted by the Wadleigh-Prince Parent-Teacher Association, one copy marked "Post in a Conspicuous Place," and the other marked "I approve of the resolutions and recommendations I have checked and will endeavor to follow them."

These are the resolutions and recommendations:

1. We will see that a home lesson period be observed with regularity.
2. That children of the sixth grade retire not later than 8 o'clock; seventh and eighth grades before 9 o'clock; that evening social activities be confined to Friday and Saturday.
3. That lengthy and unnecessary telephoning among pupils be discouraged.
4. That reading matter be carefully supervised.

The recommendations are:

1. That parents visit school frequently.
2. That children be accompanied by chaperones when attending moving picture entertainments.
3. That children be encouraged to participate in supervised athletic activities, such as basketball, soccer, field hockey and other out-of-door sports.

The OHIO Steel Range

(4-Hole Model)

Is Now \$69.00

THE Ohio Range is an unusually good investment at the new, lower price.

We recommend it unreservedly for its day-in, day-out efficiency, and for the way in which it "stands up" under the most severe conditions of service.

The Ohio Range heats quickly and holds the heat well. Under normal conditions of use the oven is at baking heat 8 minutes from the time fire is kindled.

We pay the freight on furniture, stoves and other bulky merchandise, when purchase amounts to \$5.00 or over, to any railroad station or steamboat landing in the State of Washington.

FREDERICK & NELSON

SEATTLE

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must reserve sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters are published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Japanese Immigrant

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The main reason for my consulting each day the columns of your newspaper is that you have the courage to exclude criminal details and social scandal. You also strive to encourage peace amongst the nations; and no surer way can be suggested than to deal in the spirit of truth. Yet in your issue of the 15th I read a letter dated on the 3d of February from San Francisco in which the writer not merely communicates the depressing fact that a section of this country demands the total exclusion of Japanese, but adds the weight of his own opinion to the act of persecution.

California is mad with a fanatical fear on the subject of Japanese labor. I know that country well—ever since 1876, when the same unchristian violence was directed against the Chinese. Also I know Japan, from several visits to that country, covering nearly half a century. These visits have been amongst the Japanese in their own homes; and my own home in America has been honored by many visits from subjects of the Mikado. Your correspondent seems to believe that California is in danger because a few thousand Japanese are making the State fit for habitation. If these were excluded, southern California would revert to its pristine barbarism under Mexican misrule.

Permit me to express to your anonymous correspondent my appreciation of his patriotic zeal; but at the same time let him take heart and rejoice in the thought that this country is about to be enriched by a few thousand more electors of Japanese blood. Let me assure him that his alarm is but the echo of a demagogue's war drum. The children of Japanese parents become under our flag just as loyal to Uncle Sam as children of other countries. The late war proved that our Japanese young men gladly volunteered along with our own soldiers. Every steamer to Japan carries children who know only English, yet whose parents are of Japanese blood. They go to visit their family, but their grandchildren will know Japan only as we of English ancestry seek to worship in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey.

Your zealous correspondent says little of the vast immigration from Africa, Levantine parts, and those where Jews yearn for a change. Our officials welcome innumerable Negroes from Nassau, Jamaica and Barbados; half-breed Indians from the Mexican border, Armenians and semi-Arabs from the Near East. Are all these assimilable or desirable? All these are lower in the scale of true civilization than the artisan class of Japan, and therefore if an exclusion law is desirable let us commence with the lowest and not the highest in the human scale.

FOULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, Feb. 16, 1922.

Dr. DuBois to Address Radcliffe Club
Dr. W. Burghardt DuBois, Harvard '90, will speak at a meeting of the Radcliffe Liberal Club in Agassiz Hall at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon, his subject being "The Negro Faces America." Dr. DuBois has edited The Crisis since it was founded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has made sociological studies in the United States and abroad.

Guardsmen Many at Camp Devens
About 15,000 national guardsmen, with 2000 reserve officers and more members of the R. O. T. C. from New England schools, are expected to occupy Camp Devens this year from May to October. Major-General Edwards is already making his plans for the opening of the summer training courses, which will be for citizens, officers and guardsmen. Among the first steps is that of assigning officers for supervision.

Authoritative Versions of the Spring Modes in Outer Apparel and Millinery
Correct Apparel for Women
CARMAN
Second Avenue at Spring Street SEATTLE

Fraser-Paterson Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.

Smart New Gloves for the Spring Outfitting
The Glove Section

Morey Stationery Co.
STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES
MAIN 147
812-814 First Avenue, SEATTLE

COAL Service—That's it! WOOD ST. MARIE FUEL COMPANY
ASK FOR ANALYSIS OF COALS
A. E. COOK—G. B. PEAVEY—Owners
Phone East 6888
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RELIABLE Transfer and Storage Co.
Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
614 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 428-1825 SEATTLE

Supply Laundry Co.
FAMILY WORK OUR SPECIALTY
1265 REPUBLICAN STREET SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Capital 300

Grady Portraits of Quality
RIALTO SHOP 316.112
1015 Second Ave. Seattle

Good Shoes
Men, Women and Children
HOYT SHOE CO.
1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

FARM RECOVERY
AIDS REPUBLICANSVote of Middle West Influenced,
It Is Said, by Arms Cut and
Improvement in Prices

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Special).—Reports from the middle west, chief battle ground in the forthcoming congressional elections, indicate that the farmers' vote, until recently antagonistic to the Administration, is slowly but surely swinging back to the Republican Party.

While it is admitted that the Republicans have little hope of regaining all their lost ground in the Mississippi River section, three factors are serving to advance the Republican cause. Improved conditions in the agricultural sections, the achievements of the Washington Conference and the passage of the co-operative marketing bill are said to be the main contributing causes to the movement that is now reported.

There has been a decided increase in the prices of hogs and wheat in the last 10 days, and with it Republican hopes have soared. According to some political observers at the Capitol this period of "better prices" is likely to prevail. Democratic campaign managers, however, are not discouraged by the evident drift. They are confident of winning seats, practically every contested section of the middle west.

The middle west being the national citadel of disarmament, the Administration will use the naval reductions resulting from the Washington Conference to good advantage in the campaign. President Harding will permit Congress to come in for its share of the credit for the Armament Conference in view of the close fight that many staunch friends of the Administration are having for re-election.

The Carefully Selected Stocks of the Grote-Rankin Quality

Furniture Rugs Draperies

AND
Linens

offered at moderate prices create enthusiasm on the part of Home furnishers and also in our organization—Results are fine.

THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
Fifth Ave. and Pike St.

SAFES
HANSSEN WADENSTEIN
DESK CO.
1325-27-29 Fifth Ave. SEATTLE

GO TO BOLDT'S BETTER BAKERIES
for the choicest Bakery Goods and Pastries.
415 PIKE ST.
and at Madison, Pacific and Queen City Markets.
TWO BIG HOMELIKE RESTAURANTS
913 2nd Ave. and 1414 3rd Ave. Seattle Washington

SENATE IS URGED TO RATIFY TREATIES

Mass Meeting Also Calls on Congress to Reduce War Appropriations

Speedy ratification of the treaties adopted at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament was urged on the United States Senate in a resolution unanimously passed at a mass meeting held in the Old South Meeting House yesterday, under the auspices of several organizations working to establish permanent peace. The meeting was well attended.

Drastic reduction of the army and navy appropriations was also urged. Congress by the resolution, which declared that these steps would be evidence of American sincerity and the best proof of the success of the conference.

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, said that if America took these two steps, the other nations would follow at once in reducing expenditures for warlike armaments, since they could afford less than the United States to carry the burden of taxation entailed.

America the Leader
As that is required, Mr. Libby declared, to carry on the work as well begun by the Conference is for America to continue taking the initiative in measures looking toward lasting peace. It was now the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world, having voluntarily proposed to strip itself of its power to fight a war in the Far East, follows up that action by prompt ratification of the agreements signed, and by equally prompt reduction on a large scale in its appropriations for army and navy, the world will be convinced of its sincerity and will gladly fall in line.

Tribute was paid to President Harding for calling the Conference and to the American delegation for its work by Mr. Libby and by Joseph Walker, formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who presided, and the Rev. Dennis Scudder, pastor of the First Church of Christ, South End, another speaker. Mr. Libby said the people of America did not yet realize how tremendous had been the accomplishment of the Conference. He declared that America had been headed straight for war with Japan, for which the military powers had already begun to prepare public opinion in the country, and for which \$5,000,000,000 had been expended in two years.

An "Invisible Government"
In Japan the preparations were being carried on, as described by Mr. Scudder, under the dictation of an "invisible government" consisting of bankers and money lords who have controlled the nation and are responsible for its unsavory record in China and Siberia, in spite of the opposition of the liberal element of the Japanese people, who constitute a vast majority and who "want war no more than America wants it."

The treaties signed at Washington, however, if ratified, make such a war impossible for 10 years at all events, and highly improbable for the future. The task of those who desire to end war, Mr. Libby said, is to utilize the present opportunity to consolidate the gains made, and press on with further reforms until permanent peace has been established. This can be done only by organized effort, such as is being made by the National Council, and by a concurrent campaign of education, he declared.

Need of Some League
Then, he thought, America should give witness of her sincere desire for peaceful settlement of international disputes by sending an official representative to the International Court of Justice now sitting at The Hague.

Finally the United States must unite with the other nations in some world organization for governing their mutual relations, whether the League of Nations now constituted or another league.
Mr. Libby rebutted the argument that it is necessary to remove the causes of war before war can be prevented. War can be prevented by reduction of armaments, he insisted, and added that the other nations of the world are only waiting for America to take the lead. He saw many evidences of growing international-mindedness, such as the fact that not only the mid-western farmers but even the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had given support to the National Council for Reduction of Armaments. The farmers had feared that they could not sell their produce abroad, the business men that they could not dispose of their products overseas, until Germany, Austria and Russia had been restored. In other words, said Mr. Libby:

"You cannot hate and prosper."

SEEK LAW TO STOP ILLEGAL COMMITMENT

Prevention of abuse of a law by newspaper practitioners of the medical profession is the aim of a bill to be heard by the legislative committee on Legal Affairs next Tuesday. The bill accompanies a petition by John Calder Gordon, and is designed to change the existing law so as to provide the right of a trial by jury for those persons who are the object of attempted commitment to institutions for the insane.

Under the existing statute all that is necessary for such a commitment

is the affidavit of two physicians and subsequent action by psychopathic hospital officials. It is asserted that there are many cases in which persons have been committed by misuse of the law, and it is expected that several prominent attorneys will appear in support of the measure and submit evidence of cases in which the law has been abused.

HARDWARE DEALERS TO MEET IN BOSTON

New England's transportation problems, particularly the use of motor trucks by the railroads, will be the subject of discussion at the twenty-ninth annual convention and exhibition of the New England Hardware Dealers Association in Mechanics Building, Feb. 21, 22 and 23. It is felt by hardware men that motor competition would make railroad managers see the need of motor trucks for collecting freight from the manufacturer and delivering it direct to the distributor.

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CHILD'S POINT OF VIEW NEEDED IN SCHOOL, ANGELO PATRI SAYS

New York Schoolmaster Urges More Individual Freedom for Development in Education, Instancing Experiences With Italian Children

Angelo Patri's lecture in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Parent-Teacher Association was a plea for more "understanding public schools." Stained Hall was crowded Saturday with people almost as interested in the New York schoolmaster who was born in Italy, as they were in his subject.

Mr. Patri urged that people regard education from the child's point of view rather than from their own. He declared that although all educators had the welfare of children at heart,

vague shadows of the actions that originated them.
"When I went to the big Italian school in the Bronx, people tried to discourage me. My children were notorious as the most unruly children in New York. They threw inkwells at the teachers, and stayed home from school without even a pretense of an excuse. Their studies were hopelessly below par. I decided that the fault could not be with them, and revised the systems of presentation in my school."

"I took the children out of the schoolroom and away from their books for large part of the day, and gave them tools and material with which to make things. We worked in a garden together. And from that border of barbarians I soon had a little group of poets! The significance of words came to them through action."

Mr. Patri read several charming little poems written by children from 7 to 13 years of age, about experiences that had come into their lives. The garden, potato bugs, apples, their street, roller skating, the church bells, and many other daily things were taken up in the verses.

Mr. Patri believes in greater scope for teachers. He told of a mathematics instructor who successfully taught dramatics and accomplished astonishing things with certain pupils, until the school board sternly reminded her that she was employed to teach mathematics. He told of a teacher in his own school whose duty is merely to make the books her children read live for them. She is the "excursion teacher," and conducts trips about the city, to the zoo, or the museum, or the parks.

Mr. Patri told how the authorities wanted to take his playground and garden for a new school building, and wanted his building for a high school because they declared the equipment was "wasted" on young children. They did not understand why he allowed girls in the carpenter shop or the natural science rooms, or boys in the sewing rooms.

"No country in the world has progressed as far as America in the emancipation of children," said Mr. Patri in closing. "And no children in the world are as alert and promising as the children in the American public schools."

Objects to Duties
ON FOREIGN VALUES
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Walter N. Reack, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, made public today a letter which he said had been sent to Chairman McCumber of the Senate Finance Committee, protesting against writing into the pending tariff bill a provision that would continue the present principle of basing duties on foreign market values.

It reports that this valuation principle had been tentatively agreed upon were correct, the letter said. "The Americanism of the members of your committee can well be questioned by those millions of American workers who have been without employment for many months due to the fact that foreign-made goods have supplanted the products of their labor."

WOMEN'S CLUB IS FORMED TO PROTECT CONSTITUTION
New Organization in Cambridge Intends to Fight for Conservative Beliefs in Government and Will Hold Series of Public Meetings
To stimulate the people to be more than watchful in the defense of American liberties, is the purpose of the "Women's Constitutional League" of Cambridge, an association recently organized under Mrs. Albert Aspey, president; Mrs. George Sheffield, vice-president; Mrs. Charles Bullock, secretary, and Mrs. Chester Grover, treasurer, and with a membership of many prominent Cambridge women.

Members of the league do not take an active part in political affairs; their purpose is to study the constitution, and to keep abreast of the times, especially of affairs at Washington; their work is largely educational, though slightly different from that of the League of Women Voters. Now that they have drawn up and adopted a constitution, they are planning a series, or course, of regular public meetings for the purpose of learning more about the American constitution, and of indicating or opposing any legislative measure which might be bureaucratic or Socialistic.

The first meeting of the league since the adoption of its constitution was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Aspey, when Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of Economics at Harvard University, spoke briefly on "Some Safeguards of the Constitution," explaining how the constitution might

be so undermined by amendments as eventually to be done away with. Members of the league feel that the Constitution of the United States is in danger, that the lobby system at Washington has grown to such proportions that it is gaining control of the government.

"Women are apt to be radical," says Mrs. Aspey. "This league is made up of conservative women, women who believe that the constitution should be upheld, and should not be endangered by such paternalistic and Socialistic legislation as the Sheppard-Towner Act and others which would radically change social and economic conditions. Leagues are forming in various parts of the country to arouse the people to a realization of the growing menace to the Constitution. No more patriotic work can be undertaken. The women of Massachusetts are leaders in this movement."

The Women's Constitutional League of Cambridge is in a way an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Public Interests League, and has much the same purpose. Its members withdrew from an earlier constitutional league of both men and women on the ground that the men took an open stand against the Eighteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, and organized a league of their own. They are willing to support the amendment and do not believe it unconstitutional.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

George Stanley Harvey of Malden is a candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney of Middlesex County. This announcement is not unexpected, for Mr. Harvey was First Assistant District Attorney to Nathan A. Tufts some time before the latter was ousted by the Supreme Judicial Court. Mr. Harvey left the Middlesex district attorney's office about a year ago before the Supreme Court acted.

Anyone who knows much about the lay of the land in Middlesex County politically will not expect to see Mr. Harvey go before the Republicans unopposed. Former District Attorney John J. Higgins of Somerville has been mentioned repeatedly as a probable candidate for the position. Mr. Higgins is known all over the county and he has something to offer in the way of record of previous service.

Then from Cambridge, where the Republicans of Middlesex County cast a formidable vote, comes Attorney Philip R. Ammidon, former president of the Republican Cambridge City Committee. Attorney Ammidon has said repeatedly to his friends and political supporters in Cambridge that he would be a candidate, when the right time came, for the District Attorneyship. He may think this the occasion.

Arthur K. Reading, another Cambridge attorney who has not been far from the spotlight in Republican circles for some years, has had his eyes on the district attorneyship, but whether he will think the time the most auspicious in a divided field is another question, and one which Mr. Reading will decide for himself soon. He is House chairman of the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs. He takes a keen interest in making his legislative career useful.

While Andrew J. Peters is taking a leisurely survey of portions of the Pacific coast, the Garden of the Gods, and the Painted Desert, the impression prevails in Boston that the former Mayor will be taking counsel of himself as to his future political plans. The political stage is well set for Mr. Peters to announce himself for the Democratic nomination for Governor. No one will deny that were he able to get that nomination he would make an impressive candidate for the Governorship.

But Attorney John Jackson Walsh, who secured the last Democratic gubernatorial nomination from Richard H. Long of Framingham, who had captured the prize twice, has said more than once that he believes his party owes it to him to give him another attempt. Parties, however, are not prone to pay that sort of debt and Attorney Walsh will have to contest every inch of the way should former Mayor Peters decide to make the campaign.

Should Joseph C. Pelletier take into his thought seriously that a candidacy for Governor would prove beneficial

to himself, such a decision would complicate matters Democratically and the result would be hard to predict—that is in the primaries. The Republican party leaders would enjoy the sight of Andrew J. Peters, Joseph C. Pelletier and John J. Walsh all engaged in a contest for the Democratic nomination. It's not likely they'll have that treat, though.

ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN FOR OFFICE IS QUESTIONED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18 (Special).—In connection with local elections, which are to be held in 24 towns of New Hampshire, March 14, the question has arisen as to the eligibility of women to be elected town officers. In a large number of towns there are women candidates.

The last Legislature considered a bill to give women the right to hold office, but the bill did not pass. There were two female members of the Legislature whose right to sit was not disputed. There are a few women officers in cities, elected last November, who have as yet experienced no difficulty in performing their duties or drawing their municipal salaries.

Attorney-General Oscar L. Young has given the following opinion, in reply to an election officer who inquired about the right of women to run for office:
"The Supreme Court has not given any opinion on the right of women to hold public office since the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. To my mind it is a doubtful question if women can hold office without legislation, under the opinions given by the justices; but when a bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature providing that women might hold public office, the House Judiciary Committee reported it inexpedient, on the ground that it was unnecessary, their view being that the federal amendment gave women the same rights as men with respect to voting and being voted for. The only way I know of to decide the question is by quo warranto proceedings instituted by a defeated candidate."

FRENCH LECTURER TO DISCUSS "NEAR EAST"

"What Is the Near East?" will be the subject of the first of a series of seven weekly public lectures to be delivered in French by Prof. Emile Gautier, French exchange professor at Harvard University, beginning Wednesday, March 1, at 4:30 p. m., in the lecture room of the Fogg Art Museum at the university.

The other lectures, all at the same place and hour, will be: March 8, "The Near East, Native Country of All Religions"; March 15, "The Near East and Islam"; March 22, "The Historic Place of the Arabs in the Near East"; March 29, "Customs and Daily Life of the Near East"; April 5, "The Family in the Near East"; April 12, "The State and Nation in the Near East."

TECHNOLOGY GIVES PUBLIC LECTURES

Topics From Natural Science Are Explained Simply

Sunday lectures on popular subjects of national science, delivered in simple and understandable form so that persons who are unfamiliar with technical expressions may readily comprehend them, are being given by the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These lectures are illustrated with lantern slides, photographs and experiments, and are delivered by the members of the Technology faculty. The next talk will be on "Radio Communication," by Prof. Frederick S. Dillmuth, of the electrical engineering department on March 12, who will be followed by Prof. Charles L. Norton, speaking on "Sounds and Noises," on April 9.

These lectures will be similar to those so popular with the school children of Greater Boston which have been given on Fridays and Saturdays for the past four years. Some of the subjects included in this course are chemistry, electricity, aeronautics, X-rays, biology, light, and telegraphy.

The Society of Arts was one of the three parts of the original Massachusetts Institute of Technology when it was chartered by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1861, and was originally planned at a meeting before which inventors and scientific men could discuss matters of interest in their field and speakers could tell of developments in the various branches of natural science.

The society held bi-monthly meetings, the telephone being one of the subjects discussed before it. It continued to hold its regular meetings until recently, when the attendance fell off and it was discontinued. Mr. I. W. Litchfield '96, secretary of the society, then began publishing a magazine known as the Science Spectator, in which items of popular interest appeared. When it was later found necessary to discontinue this publication, President Macaulay called together the principals of the Boston schools and proposed a series of lectures for Boston pupils in the field of general natural science. This was welcomed enthusiastically and Dr. Macaulay stated that the entire resources of the institute were available for this purpose.

The authorities, because of the great demand for seats, not finding it practicable to give the lectures in a larger hall than that at Technology, have limited the tickets. However, seats may be obtained for each lecture by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the registrar of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Seats will be reserved for ticket holders until 3:55 p. m., when the public will be admitted, up to 4 o'clock.

To Direct Tufts College Newspaper
Melvin J. Cohen '22 has become associate editor of The Weekly Tufts College newspaper, in the place of Howard L. Apollonio '23, who resigned the post. Lionel E. Faulkner '22 is the new business manager.

1922 ATLAS With Maps of New Europe

To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of this offer now made in connection with

Webster's New International

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Words of Recent Interest
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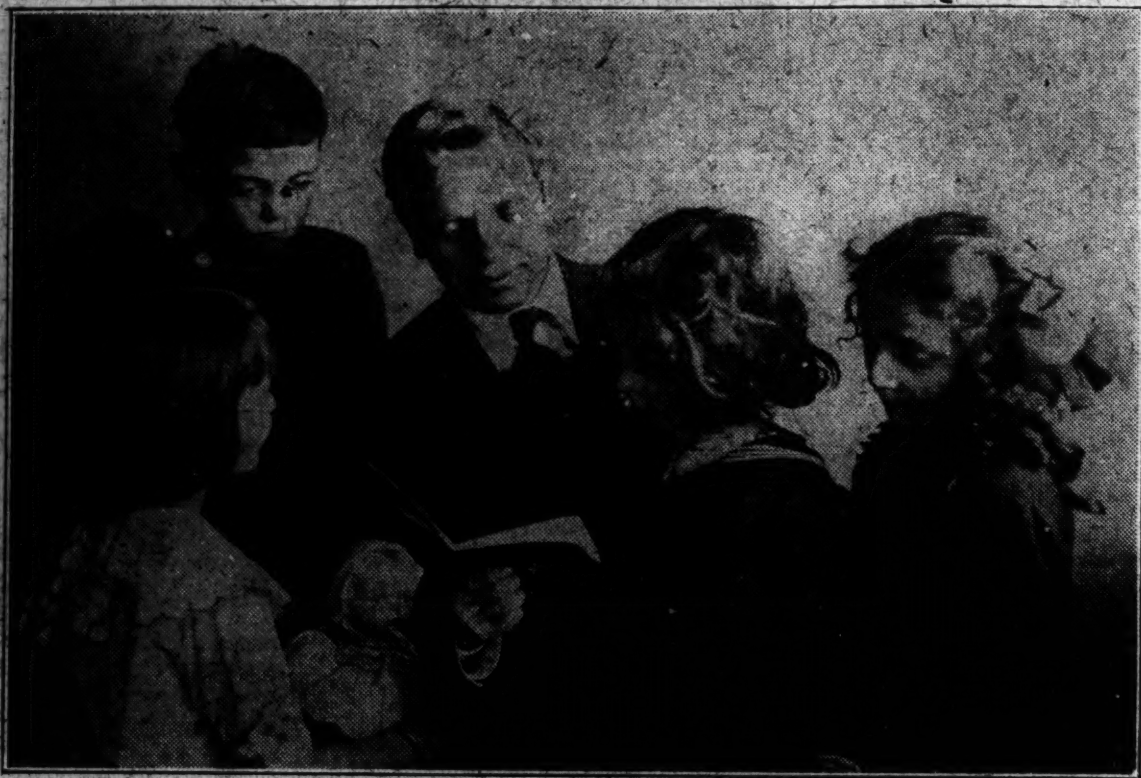
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Modern schoolmaster holds youngsters' attention
Left to right, "Daddy" Thompson, Primo Zanfani, Angelo Patri, Eda Langa, Carmela Molligana.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS' PAY FIXED BY BOARD

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (Special).—Regular pay for the ninth hour and time and a half thereafter, the eight-hour day remaining the standard, is ordered for train dispatchers by the United States Railroad Labor Board in a decision announced here today. One-day off a week is required.

Final hearing on telegraphers' rules, set for tomorrow, will clear the way for the hearing, beginning March 6, on applications for wage reduction and wage increases filed for all classes of railroad employees except train, engine and yard service men.

WOMEN'S CLUB IS FORMED TO PROTECT CONSTITUTION

New Organization in Cambridge Intends to Fight for Conservative Beliefs in Government and Will Hold Series of Public Meetings

To stimulate the people to be more than watchful in the defense of American liberties, is the purpose of the "Women's Constitutional League" of Cambridge, an association recently organized under Mrs. Albert Aspey, president; Mrs. George Sheffield, vice-president; Mrs. Charles Bullock, secretary, and Mrs. Chester Grover, treasurer, and with a membership of many prominent Cambridge women.

Members of the league do not take an active part in political affairs; their purpose is to study the constitution, and to keep abreast of the times, especially of affairs at Washington; their work is largely educational, though slightly different from that of the League of Women Voters. Now that they have drawn up and adopted a constitution, they are planning a series, or course, of regular public meetings for the purpose of learning more about the American constitution, and of indicating or opposing any legislative measure which might be bureaucratic or Socialistic.

The first meeting of the league since the adoption of its constitution was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Aspey, when Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of Economics at Harvard University, spoke briefly on "Some Safeguards of the Constitution," explaining how the constitution might

be so undermined by amendments as eventually to be done away with. Members of the league feel that the Constitution of the United States is in danger, that the lobby system at Washington has grown to such proportions that it is gaining control of the government.

"Women are apt to be radical," says Mrs. Aspey. "This league is made up of conservative women, women who believe that the constitution should be upheld, and should not be endangered by such paternalistic and Socialistic legislation as the Sheppard-Towner Act and others which would radically change social and economic conditions. Leagues are forming in various parts of the country to arouse the people to a realization of the growing menace to the Constitution. No more patriotic work can be undertaken. The women of Massachusetts are leaders in this movement."

The Women's Constitutional League of Cambridge is in a way an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Public Interests League, and has much the same purpose. Its members withdrew from an earlier constitutional league of both men and women on the ground that the men took an open stand against the Eighteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, and organized a league of their own. They are willing to support the amendment and do not believe it unconstitutional.

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LIBERAL PARTY OF ENGLAND
SHOWS SIGNS OF REVIVALMeetings of Old Liberal Associations Once More Being
Summoned, and the Views and Strength of These
Bodies Are Being Considered

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special).—The historic Liberal Party of England, which passed under a cloud when the great war broke out in 1914, shows some signs of revival, and if the present Coalition between Mr. Lloyd George and the Conservative breaks up, it is doubtful whether the next government will be led by Conservatives or Liberals. Meetings of the old Liberal associations are once more being summoned, and the views and strength of these bodies are being considered. H. H. Asquith claims that 320 out of 400 of these will support him.

There are three questions of pressing importance to England which must be decided forthwith:

1. What shall be England's attitude to France and Russia?
2. How shall taxation be reduced and our debts paid?
3. What will be the attitude of the Liberals toward the Labor Party?

Opposition to Premier
The Genoa Conference is at hand, and on all these matters England must speak.

If the Liberal Party could have been reunited, and could make an arrangement with Labor, there would have been every chance of a sound platform, and an old-fashioned straight fight between the reds and the blues at the next parliamentary election. Mr. Lloyd George saw this clearly, and made, on several occasions, through his lieutenants, suggestions for reunion. It was hinted that he would accept office under Lord Grey as Prime Minister, if Mr. Asquith would do likewise, but the official organization of the old Liberal Party, control of which had been secured by Mr. Asquith's partisans, refused to entertain any such suggestions.

As soon as it was discovered that the Conservative wing of the Coalition was outraged by the recent settlement in Ireland and by the invitation to Nicholas Lenine to the Genoa Conference, all pourparlers were suspended, and at the great Liberal Conference at the Central Hall, London, Lord Gladstone (who had been invited by Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey to manage the next election for the Free Liberal Party) announced that he was resigning the field against Mr. Lloyd George.

Lord Grey's Pronouncement
The meeting was enthusiastic in its determination to reduce armaments and taxation, but next morning it turned out that Lord Grey's reference to France was extremely unsatisfactory to the rank and file of the party. The Manchester Guardian was outspoken in its opposition to Lord Grey's pronouncement, and the Lloyd George Government, though embarrassed by the intervention of a former foreign minister in the delicate field of foreign affairs, yet found themselves able to stave off trouble.

To understand why Lord Grey's remarks favoring the renewal of the old "entente" with France caused such a check to the Liberal attack, one has to read Lord Loreburn's little book on "How the War Came," which charged Lord Grey with having entangled this country with France, without telling his colleagues in the Cabinet what he was doing. He only explained his policy a few days before war was declared, and against this procedure Mr. Lloyd George had protested so vigorously that but for Germany's invasion of Belgium, England would have deferred the ultimatum to Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George, together with about seven of the Liberal Cabinet of 1914, threatened to resign rather than read into the "Entente" a full alliance. This threat was met by the Conservative opposition promising the other members of the Cabinet support if Mr. Lloyd George resigned, and from that day to this a serious question of policy regarding the conduct of Foreign Affairs was sent to the Liberal Party and has thrown many of its most earnest and capable supporters into the Labor Party, which stands strong against nebulous understandings and foreign entanglements, and the vagaries of the doctrine of the balance of power. Mr. Lloyd George still stands for negotiation in public, whereas Lord Grey thinks the older methods should be retained.

Speaking generally, Liberals are shy of supporting Lord Grey's foreign policy, and after the meeting such strong pressure was brought to bear on him that at his recent Edinburgh meeting he spent some time explaining his London utterance. He urged that the League of Nations should be used to improve the old diplomacy, and he was less outspoken regarding France; but The Manchester Guardian has taken fright, and the proposal for a Franco-British pact is losing support. Mr. Henderson, M. P., speaking for the Labor Party, will have none of it and he probably represents a majority on this question.

Liberalism has been so identified with careful administration of finance, that the country properly looks to

Liberals to show the way out of the financial morass, but this cannot be done if the country is to keep up an army and navy to protect France.

Lastly there looms up the specter of Russia, struggling with famine, and illusive theories and elusive ideals. The Labor Party has urged successfully a policy of "hands off Russia." France demands the repayment of all money lent to the Tsars and refuses to recognize Nicholas Lenine. Mr. Lloyd George did not support General Wrangel, and being himself a son of the people, sympathizes in part with the effort of Russia to create a new social order. He has now called Russia to Genoa, and it is whispered that the former Pope would have appeared to bless his effort.

Conservative Premiers
Can the Conservatives stand that? They can always turn out the Prime Minister by a vote in the House of Commons, but it is only the fear of a general election which prevents them from so doing.

The question is being canvassed as to whether the King will use his prerogative to refuse a general election if the Prime Minister advises dissolution against the wish of his conservative colleagues. Such a refusal would be tantamount to a dismissal of Mr. Lloyd George, and would not be done unless His Majesty was quite sure that the House of Commons would support a Conservative Premier.

Mr. Balfour's absence complicated the position, as he is by far the greatest figure on the Conservative side and could probably form a strong administration in the present Parliament without appealing to the country. Liberals would then sit together in opposition to the government and along with Labor would await the swing of the political pendulum.

If Mr. Balfour refuses the task the position will be very difficult. The names of Lord Birkenhead, Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law are canvassed as alternative Conservative premiers, but none of these could win decisively a general election for the Conservatives.

The Liberals will see their chance—they will rally round Sir Donald Maclean, Lord Robert Cecil and Ramsay MacDonald and a new party will arise which will support the League of Nations policy abroad and stem retrenchment at home.

DIESEL ENGINES
FOR AIRCRAFT USEExperiments in England Indicate
Their Success Are Great

LONDON (Special).—Experiments have for a long time been in progress with a view to adaptation of the Diesel engines to aircraft. The Royal Aircraft establishment at Farnborough has recently obtained important results, and it, as seems very probable, complete success is at hand, remarkable developments in flying must follow. Not only would there be a great reduction in the cost of air transport, but one of the most common causes of forced descents and a frequent cause of fire would be prevented. There has been progress along these lines in other countries. Professor Junkers, in Germany, and also a French engineer have succeeded in designing semi-Diesel engines for use on automobiles and aircraft.

The Diesel engine makes a carburetor and a magnet unnecessary, and permits the use of heavy oils or oils with a high flashpoint, with resultant economy in cost of fuel and prevention of fire risk. But hitherto the drawback as regards aircraft has been the weight of the Diesel engines. In the Diesel engine, instead of an explosive mixture of air and gas being drawn into the cylinders and there exploded by a spark from the magnet, air is forced into the cylinders and there subjected to so great pressure that extremely high temperature is generated. Into this compressed air a jet of oil is forced. There is an immediate and complete mixture, and the mixture explodes. The Diesel engine therefore requires cylinder walls of great strength and weight.

So many engines have been at work on the problem of designing an engine on the Diesel plan, suitable for aircraft, that it is not surprising to hear that success is at hand. The saving of the weight of carburetor and magnet and the modifications of design that will be permitted in view of the removal of the risk of fire will permit the use of somewhat heavier engines than those usually employed in aircraft, and there will be greatly improved reliability.



From photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington
Sir Joseph Cook
New High Commissioner from Australia to Great Britain who favors closer relations.

AUSTRALIA IS GLAD
TO GET "MIGRANTS"New Commissioner Says Oppor-
tunities There Are Great

LONDON, England (Special).—Sir Joseph Cook, who was in this country with the Australian Prime Minister, representing Australia during the war, has now arrived in London in order to take up his duties of High Commissioner in succession to Mr. Andrew Fisher. In the course of an interview with the press, Sir Joseph said:

"I can safely say for Australia that anything which will bring us closer to the heart of the Empire is bound to be of the utmost interest and concern to us. I have considerable hope as to the future of the air carriage between England and Australia, and I believe that we are on the eve of very important developments in the matter of this form of communication, and also of wireless communication."

Replying to a question about emigrants to Australia, Sir Joseph said: "Please don't use that word. Say migrants. These people are not going to a foreign country but to another part of their own Dominion. The matter of migration has been much to the fore in Australia lately. There is more room overseas. There are better chances and better opportunities than people would ever get in this overcrowded little island. For the moment we have been very much concerned with the repatriation of our own soldiers, and have spent over £30,000,000 in settling them on the land."

"We are just spending £1,500,000 for locks, dams and storage reservoirs on the Murray River and along that river alone we shall have close on half a million settlers fixed up with irrigated farms."

Dealing with the question of a white Australia, the High Commissioner said: "Somebody has been trying to reopen it, but the controversy was purely idle and worthless. The matter was settled definitely 20 years ago in the federal Parliament after a full discussion and investigation by the best minds in Australia. Nothing but mischief could accrue from reopening that question. We mean to keep Australia white, and for preference would have a white British Australia."

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"We have many serious problems confronting us just now in common with the rest of the world," Sir Joseph proceeded. "We have suffered and are suffering still as the result of the war, but we are making a recovery to say the least as rapid and permanent as any other section of the globe. Our prospects are excellent, our harvests are good, our secondary industries are, on the whole, healthy, vigorous and sound."

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SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS
UNDER ARMY JUNTA'S ATTACKStruggle, in Which Direct Appeal Is Made to the King,
Results in Defeat of Maura Government by
Militaristic Elements in Madrid

MADRID (Special).—The military juntas have caused the fall of the Cabinet. After a struggle in which a direct appeal was made to the King, and a 48-hour ultimatum delivered to the Minister of War, Señor de la Cierva, by the juntas, the military has had its way, and the government has resigned. It is the sixth Cabinet in three years which the juntas have brought down.

It is notorious in Spain, more than any other country, that artificial militarism is a great public abuse. The ratio of officers to men in the Spanish Army is higher than in any other. It is notorious that efficiency is lower than it should be. The deficiencies of the army have been sadly exposed in Morocco.

The cry of reform is in the air. The first main idea of the juntas, therefore, is self-assertiveness in defense of their old privileges. The army, of course, stands for conservatism and the monarchy, and it follows that the monarchy stands for the army. From time to time they have made various demonstrations by way of testing their strength and establishing their position. Once or twice there have been bold attempts by cabinets to defy, and the juntas have retreated, somewhat, but the cabinets have hesitated to follow them up.

It is the Moroccan campaign, the complaints against the army for mismanagement, and the irregularities in the award of distinctions, together with the censures and removals, that the War Minister has effected, which have brought on the present crisis. The situation embraces an extra peculiarity in that Señor de la Cierva has always been regarded as an army sympathizer.

When General Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, made a speech in the Senate, reflecting upon Spanish policy in Morocco, Señor de la Cierva at once dismissed him. Only a few days later when General Cavallanti, occupying the high post of commandant-general in Melilla, made much the same criticisms, Señor de la Cierva, with great regret, dismissed him instantly also. He had given orders that officers were not to discuss Moroccan policy or campaign matters in public, and meant to have them carried out.

By this time the juntas were thoroughly roused and their leading organ set up a strong campaign against the War Minister. Then suddenly the veteran General Weyler, chief of the general staff and captain-general of the army, sent in his resignation of the former office. The resignation, which was immediately accepted, created a sensation. The general preserved a large measure of silence upon it, and after visiting the King went off into the country.

Next, Señor de la Cierva, having apparently given the juntas cause for Spanish policy in Morocco, was determined to bring the chiefs before him and examine them. They were duly assembled at the War Department. According to reports they did not present a very strong attitude and the honors of the occasion were with the Minister.

Meetings of the Cabinet were held, and it became known that the government was about to back the War Minister. The War Minister now had an interview with a commission of the juntas, which began in the most friendly way, but changed when Señor de la Cierva observed that when the present incident was closed it would

devolve upon him to take such steps by modifying the law affecting the juntas as would prevent such occurrences in the future. Upon this declaration the commission at once withdrew. The War Minister now drew up a form of decree limiting the power of the juntas, almost indeed to the point of extinction.

In the meantime, however, the juntas had not been idle, and the King had been kept closely informed of their ideas and intentions. The latter, according to report, were sufficiently drastic. They had sent Señor de la Cierva an ultimatum, giving him 48 hours in which to resign, and had determined that failing his compliance they would proceed in mass to the ministry and expel him by force. This was the situation which was presented to King Alfonso when Señor de la Cierva brought the document to him for signature. It was a sufficiently perplexing dilemma.

The King hesitated. Eventually he asked Señor de la Cierva to reflect, and intimated that he preferred not to sign the decree at the moment. By the government this was taken as a refusal. They considered that the King should have signed at once. Señor de la Cierva having reported to the Cabinet, a long sitting was held and at the end of it a decision to resign was reached. The Premier, Señor Maura, drew up a short statement for presentation to the sovereign, and at 8 o'clock at night the entire Cabinet went to the palace and, presenting it, resigned.

No such bold challenge as this of the juntas has been made in modern times in Spain.

JAPANESE GROUPS
REPORTED SPLITWashington Conference Results
Precipitate Controversy

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Results of the Arms Conference at Washington have split the thinking element of Japan into two opposing camps, according to a staff correspondent of the Kokusai News Agency. The Conservative group views the Washington agreements with uneasiness and feels that Japan has fallen a prey to the designs of the United States and European powers. The progressives declare the Washington Conference has given Japan a golden opportunity to become one of the leaders in uplifting civilization.

This latter school maintains that Japan's future is bound up with three problems, what to do with an increasing population, where to obtain a food supply, and where to obtain raw material. It is pointed out that fields of emigration are limited, since many powers bar Japanese. It also is said that other nations are disinclined to supply Japan with raw materials owing to their fear of Japanese influence on the world's trade.

The Progressives' reply to these questions is a demand that Japan maintain the friendliest relations with other powers and by peaceful means obtain a hearing for her problems. They even go so far as to suggest that an international arrangement might be brought about whereby Japan would purchase Mongolia and Manchuria from China and settle all these questions for all time.

IRISH ASK RAIL
RATE REDUCTIONDublin Chamber Calls on Man-
agers to Reduce Rates

DUBLIN (Special).—An immediate reduction in railway rates was the demand of a deputation from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, who recently waited upon the Irish railway managers' at the Clearing House, Dublin. The deputation pointed out that traders were entitled to assume that the large increase in rates (150 per cent) that was fixed in September, 1920, had wiped out the estimated deficit on the working of the Irish railways since August, 1921. Taking into account the savings effected by the railway companies in wages and salaries, they claimed that an all-round reduction was due.

The present rates were stopping traffic; for instance, the forwarding of store cattle from Dublin to country districts had ceased. It was impossible for Irish manufacturers to compete with cross-channel firms. If the rates were reduced, the railway companies would be asked to handle more traffic and consequently suffer no loss. The present rates were fixed when wages and materials were at their maximum, and it was natural to infer that more employment and an immediate revival of trade would follow as a result of their reduction.

The railway managers representing the Great Southern & Western, the Great Northern and the Midland Great Western railways admitted that a reduction of the rates would be good for trade, but said that while they were always open to meet specific cases by special rates they were not yet in a position to reduce the rates generally.

The chief difficulty in the way of a reduction was the wages question. Wages formed more than half of the total weekly expenses. At one time wages reached a figure four times that of the pre-war rate, and now, after the reductions, some of the men were receiving three times the pre-war figure. They were fully alive to the fact that the rates were high, and promised a reduction at the earliest possible moment.

Protest against changing the site of the Cottage Farm bridge was registered yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, on a proposal to erect the span authorized by last year's Legislature at the intersection of Meacham street enters the parkway along the north side of the Charles River. The objections were based, mainly, on the two counts of menace to the children playing around and beach at this point on the parkway, and congestion of traffic that would result in Central Square. The City of Boston was neutral so far as a site is concerned, but opposed the entire proposition as an bridge business organizations and opposed by civic and community groups and indignant a disproportionate burden on the city. The new site was urged by individual citizens.



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University Naturalists Solve Problem of Red and Yellow Water Off the California Coast

REMARKABLE discoveries regarding the origin, extent and action of the patches of so-called "red" and "yellow" water, which appear on the surface of the sea off the coast of California, and on other semitropical waters annually, have been made this year by naturalists from the University of California, working in the laboratory of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, at La Jolla, near San Diego, Calif. The minute creatures, just on the border between plant and animal life, have been separated, microscoped, and even photographed by these investigators, and the effect of the phosphorescent exudations of the animals on the other life of the sea has been studied extensively. The results of the investigations have been embodied in a voluminous report issued by the University of California, in which more than 100 new and hitherto unknown varieties of these dinoflagellates are described and pictured.

Oil on the Waves

This year's discoveries prove that the fire-crested waves, and the patches of discolored water are attributable to the same cause—a microscopic organism, which, disturbed by motion in the water, gives off an oil which, in burning, produces light rather than heat. This light, by night, becomes a brilliant glow, often of several minutes' duration, and by day appears as an area of red, reddish-brown, yellow, and, rarely, grayish-yellow, water, plainly visible at a long distance from the masthead of a ship or the crest of a sea-hill. Since the largest of these creatures is rarely if ever more than one-fifth hundredth of an inch in its greatest diameter, and the smallest rather less than half that measurement, the difficulties encountered in collecting, identifying and classifying 207 different varieties of these light-bearing animals may be imagined.

They are known as "dinoflagellates," and there is no softer or more easily pronounceable word for them, unless one takes the time of the largest family of all the many genera, "Gonyaulax," of which one species, "polyedra," is declared to be the cause of virtually all the night-time burning of the waters, and the day-time discoloration of the sea, along the semitropical coasts of the United States.

Biologists, working rather slowly because of lack of specialized equipment, and conveniently located laboratories, have discovered and classified 207 species of these animals, prior to

1921, but the investigators of this year, led by Dr. Charles Atwood Kofoid of the University of California, and Dr. Olive Swezy, research assistant, found 123 other and different varieties, making 207 known species in all. Artists drew pictures of 134 of the dinoflagellates, exactly as they appeared when first drawn from the water and placed beneath such powerful microscopes that they could be drawn to scale and come out four to five inches long in the finished drawings.

Composed of Plates

These tiny creatures, though alive, and with distinct shapes and colorings, and even a skeletal structure, consisting largely of plates, are so delicate that the concentrated light thrown on the object glass of a microscope kills them within a few seconds. Thus hundreds of individuals had to be studied closely before the drawing typical of each of the 134 species could be made. Even Dr. Kofoid is unable to estimate how many thousands of the tiny torch-bearers were examined before the plates could be made.

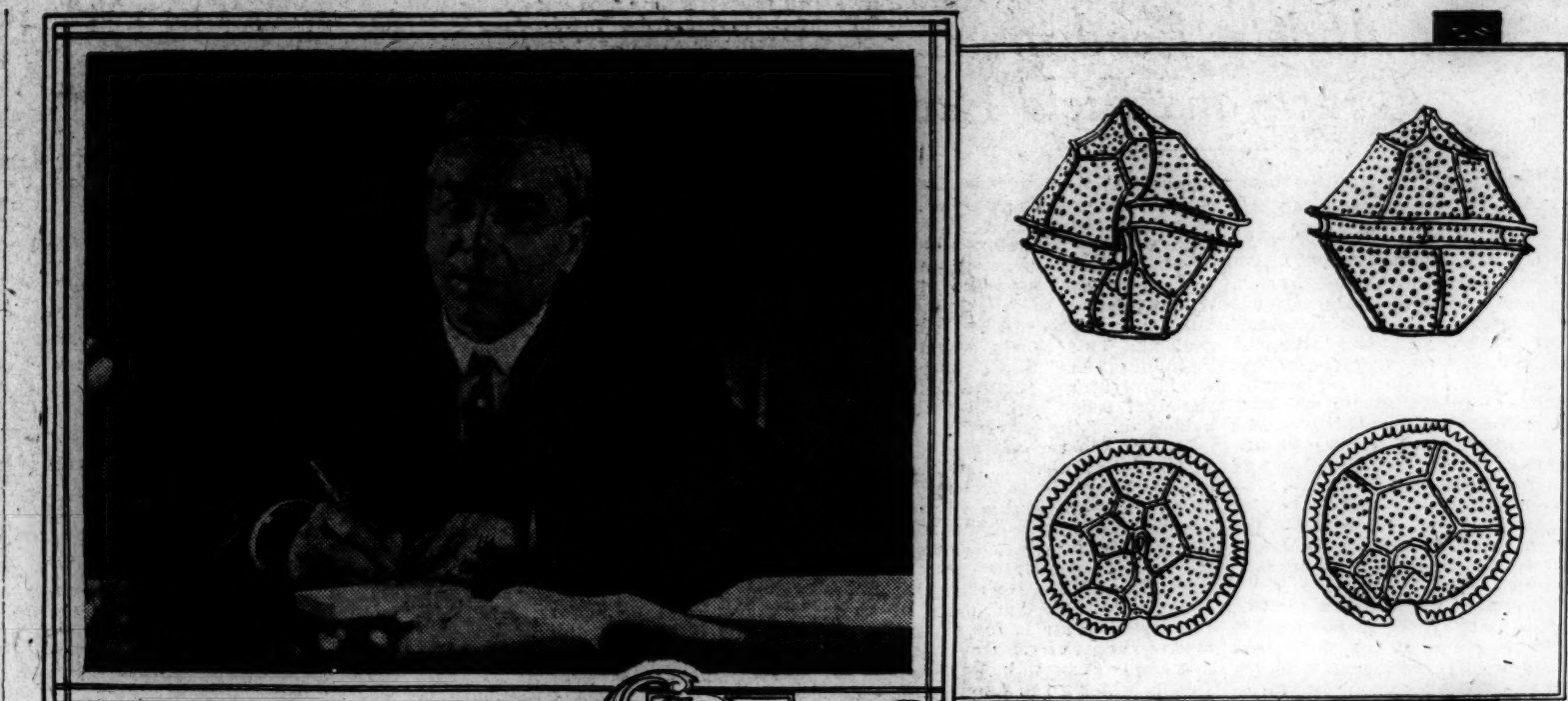
Fast motor boats for the work, silk dip nets of the closest obtainable weave, proper preserving tanks, microscopes of the highest power obtainable, amplifiers for these microscopes and apparatus whereby the images of the dinoflagellates were thrown from a microscope to a screen were supplied by E. W. Scripps of Miramar, and Miss Ellen Scripps of La Jolla, to whose financial generosity the institution for biological research bearing their name is due. This institution works with and under direction of the University of California, of which it is virtually a part, and within its walls much remarkably interesting work has been done in connection with the primitive—biologically speaking—life of the sea at its doors.

Of the Gonyaulax polyedra, Dr. Kofoid says:

"This species is very abundant in the San Diego region in the summer plankton, July to September, when it causes local outbreaks of 'red water,' which extend along the coast of southern and Lower California. The northern limit of the region of excessive abundance is Santa Barbara, and the southern limit is unknown, though inadequate data suggest at least local outbreaks along the South American coasts and in the Gulf of California. Torrey (1902) records reports of an outbreak off Tomales Bay, north of San Francisco, more than 40 years ago.

A Trip Through 'Red Water'

"The seaward extension of the discolored area is quite irregular, ranging from one-half to three miles. The local distribution within the 'red water' itself as seen from the masthead or from Mount Soledad (elevation 322 feet), near La Jolla, is exceedingly irregular, areas of deeply discolored water of varying size and intensity being interspersed with areas of clearer water. In the early part of August, with the University of California dredging party, in the launch Elsie, I ran by night from San Diego to San Pedro, a distance of about 100 miles, through the discolored coastal zone. The depth of discoloration, the brightness of the phosphorescence by night, varied greatly at different points along the coast, being especially marked off La Jolla,



UPPER LEFT—Dr. Charles Atwood Kofoid.

UPPER RIGHT—Front and rear views and cross sections of a specimen of Gonyaulax polyedra, magnified 1000 times.

LOWER RIGHT—The Scripps Institution of Biological Research, La Jolla, Calif.

Point San Juan, Newport and San Pedro. This irregularity may be due to the configuration of the coast and of the bottom, especially in the sunken valleys which may serve as conduits for upwelling waters. It is quite possible that the local and periodical enrichment of coastal waters by the nitrogen-bearing waters from the depths along the coast of California is one of the primary causes for the occurrence of these outbreaks of 'red water,' and, in part, for the irregularities of their appearance and inequalities in their local distribution.

"This species, upon stimulation by the movement of the water, as in the breakers along the shore, or in the path of a moving fish, gives forth a brilliant greenish-blue flash of phosphorescence of an instant's duration, which bathes the breakers or whitecaps in a foam of fire, and outlines the path of fishes, seals and porpoises, or the wake of a steamer, in a luminous trail, which lingers for some seconds or even minutes, as the motion of the water dies down."

Biologists who have devoted some years to the study of life in the sea are of the belief that there are still other varieties of the dinoflagellates, probably at least as numerous as those varieties already known. If this be true, there are more than 200 of these microscopic creatures still waiting to be discovered, though none is so numerous, so productive of fire on the sea or so damaging to the commercial fisheries, as the polyedra.

pants to move about and change places freely. Swivel chairs, such as are used in parlor cars but of lighter construction, are found very satisfactory.

Doors in Top and Bottom

A final point of some importance deals with the means of egress in case of that rare event, an accident in landing. Several of the modern commercial aircraft are fitted with doors in the top and bottom of the body permitting of easy exit in case the ordinary door should become jammed or impossible to use for any reason.

In a few instances every seat in the cabin has been fitted with a safety belt to keep the passengers from being thrown from their seats. This precaution, however, is really no more necessary in the cabin of a commercial airplane than in a railroad train.

Compared with such virtual fundamental points as these the nature of the interior furnishing is of little importance. The steps taken by the various manufacturers to beautify their airplane cabins with pictures on the walls, paneled ceilings in delicate shades, lace curtains, sunken electric lights and vases of flowers are of relatively minor significance, but they are none the less interesting as showing the eagerness with which aircraft companies are going after business and the care which they are taking to overlook no possible means of appeal, either material or aesthetic.

Air Ports in Central Europe

The statement recently brought over the cables to the effect that Tzecho-Slovakia has granted for the coming year an aircraft subsidy appropriation of increased size is very significant in view of the geographic position of the state headed by Professor Masaryk. As air transport continues to develop, there must be a realignment of economic position among cities and countries, and it may easily be that certain cities will gain greatly in importance by becoming established as air junctions, for such a term may be employed. An inspection of the map of Europe suggests that there are only four large cities well placed to serve as a focal point for the air lines of Central, eastern and western Europe. The possible candidates are Munich, Nuremberg, Vienna, and Prague.

Three among these four lie in the territory of the former central powers and are thus inhibited from taking any important share in international air transport at the present time as there is no direct connection by air between the territory of the allied and enemy states. There remains only Prague, and the Government of Tzecho-Slovakia has shown it is awake to the opportunity to establish its capital in an impenetrable po-

sition while circumstances are as favorable as at present. Two important aeronautical exhibitions have been held in Prague within the last 18 months, and news reports indicate a greater interest and activity in aircraft construction in Tzecho-Slovakia than in all the other European countries east of Germany combined.

Prague as a Way Station

Air lines already run from Prague north to Dresden and thence to Leipzig and Berlin, and Prague is the only way station on the aerial journey from Warsaw to France. It is probable that the coming spring will see established a line operated by the Franco-Rumaine Company from Prague to Constantinople through Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest, and the Czech capital will then stand at the center of a system of important aerial connections running north, south, east, and west.

The aerial development of Tzecho-Slovakia is of special interest as it is one of those states which the Conference at Versailles left landlocked. Accepting as inevitable the lack of seaports the government has turned its attention to the energetic development of air ports to take their place.

Development in Germany

Germany has been forbidden by the Allies to manufacture aircraft for any purpose until after the expiration of a certain time, but commercial flying within the German Republic has gone on unchecked. The report of the Deutsche Luftreederei for 1921 shows a total of 350,000 miles flown during the year of more than 7000 passengers carried. The traffic was increased more than 60 per cent over that of 1920.

Rare Metals, Glasses, Rugs, and Other Objects on Sale

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Special).—To those interested in the bizarre jewelry, ornaments, porcelains and objects d'art of the Orient, the sale of the Nouri-El-Bagdadi collection at the Anderson Galleries, Park Ave., New York, proved fascinating. The sale started Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16 and continues for two days. The articles sold on Thursday included Eastern pipes, carvings in ivory, hand-painted trays in repoussé style, Turkish porcelain, and a number of beautiful examples of Venetian and Bohemian glass, oriental armor, embroideries and rugs.

The silver-plated writing set and tray made specially for the Sultan Mahmud of Turkey, consists of a rectangular tray, painted with translucent enamel, holding a small pitcher, sand bowl and three inkstands, all with covers. A gold watch manufactured for another Eastern dignitary, was enameled on the face in different colors and the back set with rhinestones.

Even in the stern business of warfare the Oriental will have his decoration, as will be seen in the handsome, hand-painted steel shield of the fifteenth century in Persia. The rim bears a Turkic inscription, diverse medallions and scenes of the Shahanmah adorn the face of the shield, which is encrusted with gold and silver. A plain flintlock pistol has a silver handle inlaid with gold, while a pair of larger weapons of German design and workmanship of the eighteenth century, are elaborately carved and inlaid with gold in florid decoration.

A striking Armenian rug of eighteenth century design has unusual features. The main border shows conventional floral designs in light, tan, red, purplish black on a green ground. The two cartouches on the small side show conventionalized fountains and round the tree. This sort of presentation is unique in Armenian rugs.

Bruce, the New Leader of the Mt. Everest Expedition

British General Has Had Thirty Years' Experience in Climbing the Himalayas and Training Gurkhas

When it was publicly announced last autumn that Col. Howard Bury would be unable to return to Tibet this year with the Everest Expedition all who were in any way interested in the success of this great venture naturally wondered on the appointment of his successor. All mountaineers, however, and especially all those mountaineers who had climbed or even interested themselves in the Himalayas, thought as one, and wondered at the delay which preceded the announcement, so obvious did they consider the selection. And when it was finally announced that General Bruce had been offered and had accepted the post of leader for the second year's expedition there was a general feeling of satisfaction and relief.

Before we recapitulate a few of General Bruce's feats and experiences let us first consider a few points connected with the conduct of the second year's expedition. It must be realized that the work which the members will be called upon to carry out this year will materially differ from what has already been done. The first year's most important task was the gaining of the confidence, good will and friendship of the local Tibetans. The next point was the survey of an unknown country, and incidentally the exact location of the Everest massif. There were subsidiary matters of importance each in the charge of a competent man, naturalist, botanist, geologist. The climbing party's task was to eliminate the impossible routes to the summit rather than explore a probable one, as more great summits have remained unconquered through an omission of this process of elimination than through any other cause. No better man could have been chosen for the leader than Col. Howard Bury, and the unquestioned success of the expedition is sufficient proof of this statement.

Climbing Pure and Simple

But this year will require different strategy and tactics. The foundations of the big adventure have been firmly laid, and the serious attacks on the actual summit will be made at the earliest possible moment. The general will give place to the particular, and everything else will be subordinated to climbing pure and simple; and climbing of a peculiar and arduous nature. The Himalayas are different from the Alps, where the majority of mountaineers gain their experience, the difference being summed up in one word: altitude. The great height and rarefied air introduce wholly new problems, and it is essential that the men who will take part in the assault on the virgin peak should have some wise and experienced counselor to whom to look for direction and advice.

Then the question of coolie transport is of paramount importance. In fact the success or failure of the climb will to a very great extent depend on the efficient organization and work of this part of the expedition. These coolies, hardy mountaineers all, are mostly recruited from the highland tribes which inhabit the desolate marches between India and Tibet. Courageous and willing, all they need is training on ice and snow and leading. Nothing will inspire confidence among their ranks more quickly or gain their whole-hearted devotion

more securely, than an intimate knowledge of their languages, beliefs and customs.

Consequently the new leader will have to be a man who will inspire confidence to the climbers themselves on account of his knowledge and experience of actual mountaineering work at great altitudes in the Himalayas, and to the coolies on account of his first-hand acquaintance with their dialects and little idiosyncrasies. The field of selection was thus greatly reduced, and the outstanding qualities of one individual man were so pronounced that the claims of any others were automatically eliminated.

With the Gurkha Rifles

Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce began his mountaineering career in the Himalayas more than 30 years ago. He spent his entire military service with the Gurkha Rifles, regiments which were manned by the hardy mountaineers from Nepal. One of his very first essays at climbing was made in 1890 in the Karghan Valley of Kashmir, a minor Himalayan valley which runs almost due south from the great masses of Nanga Parbat. This is a valley which has few attractions to offer to the ordinary sportsman or tourist, and in those days was hardly known. General Bruce saw it as an ideal mountaineering playground, and ever since used it as a sort of private preserve for climbing and training the Gurkha men of his regiment in the arts of real mountaineering.

Even in those early days General Bruce saw the possibilities which lay in training Gurkhas in snow and ice work, and he has specialized in this work ever since with most conspicuous success. His first trip was a failure as far as actual climbing was concerned, but it taught him a great deal, and when his next long leave was due he went to Switzerland in order to learn something more of real climbing craft from expert Swiss guides. Nor did he go alone. He took a Gurkha with him, and the foundation was thus laid on which he built in the next 20 years, training Gurkhas and members of other tribes in the way they should go.

On Conway's Expedition

His efforts were soon rewarded, and he was asked to accompany Sir Martin Conway's famous expedition into the Karakorum Himalayas in 1892. This was the first purely climbing expedition in the Himalayas which was fully equipped with proper food and stores.

His next big expedition, which is famous in the history of mountaineering, was made in 1907 with Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. A. L. Mumm, but it must not be imagined that in the meantime he was in any way idle. His experience of the Alps was increased, and he was continually climbing in his old haunts, working especially at instructing Gurkhas in the arts of his favorite amusement. The 1907 trip was conducted into Garhwal, but not before the members had made every endeavor to gain permission to enter Nepal with a view to an attack on Everest. This the Indian Government firmly refused to consider and so Garhwal was selected as the scene of operations. The result was highly satisfactory, as Dr. Longstaff succeeded in gaining the summit of

Trisul, 23,360 feet. This is the highest peak which has been accurately measured by scientific survey which has never been ascended. Even if General Bruce did not share the triumph his methods did; for one of the Gurkhas whom he had trained, Subadar Karbir Burathoki, was one of the dauntless four who conquered Trisul, the others being Dr. Longstaff, and two Swiss guides, the brothers Bocherel.

Used Nepal Porters

In 1909 General Bruce climbed extensively in Sikkim and it is of great interest to know that on this occasion he used as porters men of the Sherpa Bhotias of Nepal, who come from the neighborhood of Everest, and from whom the coolies of the Everest expedition have been recruited to a very great extent.

In 1912 General Bruce made a long trip of six months' duration into Kulu and Lahaul, and after this there was no main tract of the Himalayas in which he had not traveled and climbed with the single exception of Nepal; and he once spent a month even in this country as a guest of the British Resident.

Consequently, it will be seen that General Bruce's experience of the Himalayas, both of the mountains and the tribes which inhabit the mountains, is unrivaled. For 30 years he has worked at the training and instruction of natives in both climbing and the carrying out of the general work of an expedition. He can speak many of the Himalayan dialects with fluency and has a unique knowledge, gained wholly at first hand, of the ways of the hillmen. The success of the expedition will greatly depend on the manner in which the camps on the snow-covered slopes can be established. These camps will necessarily have to be made at great altitudes, higher probably than any camps have ever been pitched as yet, and the formation of these camps will be entirely dependent on the transport. With General Bruce as their common leader we may rest assured that the coolies will work as men work for one whom they not only respect, but love, while the climbers themselves will have behind them a man to whom they know they will never have to look for help or advice in vain.

MUSIC

Ruth Ray Plays in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (Special).—Ruth Ray, violinist, was heard for the first time in Philadelphia tonight, by an audience whom her patent merit took by surprise, in spite of the commendatory comment that preceded her coming. Press agents cry "lion" and "lioness" so often that one grows weary, and she has some of the best qualities of each of her closer contemporaries, Kathleen Parlow and Thelma Given. In a present of radiant promise she faces a future luminously bright, not alone for herself, but for the future of American musical art.

The feature in her program was Sowerby's Suite, which she got on this occasion its first Philadelphia hearing. It is in three well-molded, brief movements—"Romance," "Capriccio" and "Poem." In the central portion are angular moments for the violin, which must swiftly effect the transition from pizzicato to arco, and utter passages with the bounding bow in somewhat acid variance with the trend of the piano. But the first movement and the last offer compensatory values of easily fluent melody, and the work as a whole, though neither exalted nor profound in its message, is worth hearing and worth playing.

Wieniawski's concerto in D minor was never so great music, and it never will be, but the "Romance" was played with such firm command of a tone rich, pure, and warm that the movement actually seemed as nobly conceived as it was finely executed. This came after Sowerby, and Handel's A major sonata came before him. The rest of the program was devoted to this significant and appealing succession: Kramer's "Elklog," Hegar's Waltz in G major, Palmgren's "May Night" (a transcription by Maud Powell), Whitfield's "In an Irish Jaunting Car," and Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle."

F. L. W.

Rare and Legal Books Sale

The sale of a number of rare legal books, including the complete acts and laws of the 13 original colonies and states from 1621 to 1821, belonging to the Hon. Russell Benedict, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, is announced by the American Art Association, Madison Square South, New York. The volumes are now on exhibition at the Association Galleries, and the sale is set for Feb. 27, morning and afternoon sessions.

Among the rarities shown is a nearly perfect copy of "The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony in New England. Begun at Boston, the eight day of June, 1692. And continued by adjournment, until Wednesday the twelfth day of October following; being the second sessions. Anno Regni Gulielmi, et Mariae, Regis and Reginae Anglie, Scotiae, Francie, et Hiberniae, Quarto."

"This volume is the first issue and printed at Cambridge, Mass., by Benjamin Harris, printer to His Excellency, the Governor and Council." Only four other copies of this work are known and these are in the library of John Carter Brown, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, and the British Museum, respectively.

The Charter of the City of New York is another valuable item. This was printed in New York by order of the Mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty by John Peter Zenger in 1735.



Comfort in Flight

Professor of Aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
BY EDWARD P. WARNER

The position of a passenger in an airplane has greatly improved. From the somewhat precarious attitudes of the early aircraft, there has developed the luxury of the modern flying Pullman. Those who were fortunate enough to be taken up in the early days find it hard to believe when they examine the most recent commercial aircraft that it was really necessary only 40 years ago for them to crawl into place through an intricate mass of wires and finally to perch themselves unstably on top of a gasoline tank or on the edge of the wing itself.

The very nature of the advances that have been made in assuring the passengers bodily comfort, however, has produced a corresponding drawback. The airplane of 1912, to be sure, forced the passenger to ride in the open. It required him to manifest the agility of an acrobat when getting into place and to do what appeared to be the habiliments of an arctic explorer together with those of a deep-sea diver. At least there was always a certainty of plenty of ventilation and the possibility of rapidly extricating oneself from the wreckage in case accidents should happen. The airplanes of 1922 are far safer and far better in practically every way than those of 1912, but the use of inclosed cabins on these recent commercial productions has given rise to some problems which designers have not always solved in a fully satisfactory manner.

Ventilated Cabins

Notwithstanding the difficulties that ventilation presents, the inclosed cabin has come to stay and its ventilation is simply one more problem which the designer must keep in mind. That the problem can be solved is best indicated by the existence of several machines which have completely inclosed cabins but in which there is no more liability of discomfort than in any airplane cabin. A perfectly open cockpit for the passenger. Ventilation is obtained in part by a regular system for circulating air through the cabin, taking it in at the bottom and discharging it at the top, in part by providing windows which can be opened or closed at the will of the passenger. The tendency in the most recent commercial designs

is to provide really large and effective windows in swinging or sliding frames in place of the small port-holes characteristic of several of the first attempts at a completely closed cabin.

Heating the Airplane

The problem of securing ventilation which will afford a maximum of protection is to be sure a major one in a design of the cabins of commercial aircraft, but it does not stand alone. Of almost equal importance is the necessity of securing warmth, for it is unreasonable to expect the passengers on commercial air lines to dress more warmly than they would have to on the same day on the ground. The desirability of some effective means of heating is becoming particularly marked in view of the widespread discussion of the possibility of flying commercial airplanes at very high altitudes where the decreased density of the air permits of more efficient performance and higher speeds with proper power plant equipment. If airplanes are to fly at 5000 feet, it is advisable that the cabin be heated. If they are to fly at 25,000 feet it is so essential as to leave no room for discussion.

The heating can be carried out electrically or by the exhaust from the engine. The exhaust heat is most generally employed as the agency, but it is of course necessary to take every precaution against the leakage of gas into the passenger compartment.

Seating Arrangements

After warmth and ventilation comes seating accommodation. The power required to drive an airplane is increased by the increase in the size of the body and it is, therefore, the ambition of the designer to stow his load of passengers in the smallest possible space. The fulfillment of that ambition, however, often leaves the passenger of more than average bulk with little room for his accommodation, and the seats are sometimes placed so close together as to require the maintenance of a position rather uncomfortable to the passenger. Fortunately this, like the other difficulties named, has received much study recently and is likely to give rise to but little trouble to aircraft now in operation or coming into use in the future.

In addition to being so placed as to give plenty of room to each passenger, the seats should be arranged in such a way as to permit the occu-

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

F. V. S. HYDE MEETS
T. R. COWARD TODAY

Former Wins Way Into Finals
of National Squash Tennis
by Beating Jay Gould

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, the present champion, meets T. R. Coward of the Yale Club, Monday, in the final round of the United States national squash tennis championship tournament of 1922. Hyde won his way to the final round today by defeating Jay Gould, Columbia Club, and for a number of years court tennis champion of the United States, in a hard-fought, five-game semi-final match, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15.

The Hyde-Gould match was one of the most exciting ever seen in this city. Gould started out brilliantly. He had terrific speed and his straight up and down shots were more than the title-holder could handle during the first two games. In these two games Hyde did not appear to be at his best, but this was probably due to the terrific speed which Gould displayed. In the third game Hyde began to drive the ball straight up and down the court instead of around it, as in the first two games, and this style seemed completely to change the complexion of the match. Gould was often caught out of position, and as Hyde's game improved, the Columbia star fell off in his playing and Hyde won the last three games with comparative ease.

Coward never had to show his best squash tennis in order to defeat Sanger. The Yale man played well within himself and is expected to give the champion a hard battle for the title. The summary:

CANADIENS WIN
IMPORTANT GAME

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE				
Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.	
Ottawa	13	4	2	.765
St. Patricks	10	8	1	.556
Montreal	10	8	1	.556
Hamilton	5	14	0	.263

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (Special).—By staging a third-period rally that outshone that made against Ottawa, on Wednesday night, the Canadiens scored five goals in the first 14 minutes of the last period against St. Patrick's of Toronto on Saturday night and won the important game by 6 goals to 4. These two teams are battling for the second place in the league standing, and last night's victory places the locals only two games behind the leaders, with five more to play. The final period was productive of the most spectacular hockey that the locals have exhibited here this season. For the winners Berlinguette, O. Cleghorn and Doucher were the best, although the others played excellent hockey. The visitors played their usual steady and brilliant game, but were not in the same class as the rejuvenated Canadiens in the last 20 minutes. Roach in goal, Dye and Denneny were the best. The game was cleanly played, although the checking was close. The summary:

CANADIENS ST. PATRICKS				
Berlinguette, Bouchard, Iw...	Denneny			
O. Cleghorn, Lalonde, c...	Andrews			
Boucher, Couture, rw...	Noble, Smylie			
C. Cleghorn, id...	Stuart			
Corbeau, rd...	Cameron			
Vesina, f...	Roach			
Score—Canadiens 6, St. Patricks 4.				
Goals—Berlinguette 3, Corbeau, O. Cleghorn and C. Cleghorn for Canadiens; Noble, Stuart, Dye and Denneny for St. Patricks. Referee—Cooper. Time—Three 20-m. periods.				

PURDUE FIVE WINS
DECISIVE VICTORY

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 18 (Special).—The Purdue University basketball team decisively defeated the University of Chicago here tonight by a score of 28 to 16. Purdue scored first on D. V. Holmsted's free throw, and then Holmsted scored two more points in a similar manner. R. T. Halladay '22 scored Chicago's first field goal, and a moment later C. W. McGuire '22 tied the score, 3 to 3, with a free throw. At this point in the game A. B. Masters '23 and W. G. Eversman '23 began to score field goals, and at the end of the first half of play Purdue was leading its opponents by a score of 14 to 8. The second half of the contest was much the same as the first period, the Old Gold and Black team scoring exactly the same number of points as in the first half, and the Maroon quintet doing the same.

The victory over the Chicago team enables Purdue to keep in the lead in the "Big Ten" Western Conference basketball race, and also places the Old Gold and Black team in a position as a strong contender for the championship of the Conference. The summary:

PURDUE CHICAGO				
Eversman, f...	McGuire			
Masters, f...	Bohannon			
Gullion, c...	Tardley			
Miller, f...	Hurlbut, Dickson, Stahr			
Holmsted, f...	Halladay			
Score—Purdue University 28, University of Chicago 16. Goals from free throw—Halladay 2, McGuire 2 for Purdue; Halladay 2, McGuire 2 for Chicago. Referee—Keane. Time—Three 20-m. periods.				

Central States Regatta Plans
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—The Central States Regatta Association met here yesterday and awarded the annual regatta to Fort, Ill., with the date undetermined. The event will be held on Peoria Lake.

American Athletes Lead in
Track and Field Records

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (By the Associated Press).—The athletes of the United States lead the world as holders of track and field records. An analysis of the latest list of world's records, accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, shows that out of some 90-odd standard events the best time or distance has been made by American athletes in 87 contests. This number, which is a trifle more than one-third of the entire list of accepted records, is also greater than the combined total of any two other nations.

America's nearest competitor for the honor of leading the world in the matter of record holders is Great Britain, whose athletes have marked up the best time or distance in 28 events. Denmark and Finland are tied for third place with seven records each. No other nation approaches the versatility of the American athlete, for the United States performers have established records in six out of seven groups of competition into which the world's records events naturally divide themselves.

These records as published in the official athletic almanac were formally adopted at the conference of the I. A. A. F., last May. Since that meeting several American and foreign athletes have bettered records now

Nation				
United States	Runs	Walks	Jumps	Weights
Great Britain	5	13	1	4
Finland	5	1	1	1
Denmark	7	1	1	1
Sweden	7	1	1	1
France	5	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1	1

IOWA STATE WINNER
OVER GRINNELL, 17-11

GRINNELL, Ia., Feb. 18 (Special).—In a game featured by unusually close guarding on the part of both teams the Iowa State College quintet defeated Grinnell College, 17 to 11, only 10 field goals were made during the 40 minutes of play. In the early part of the first half Ames led, 4 to 1; but a rally by Grinnell brought the score to 6 all within a few seconds of half time. The period ended as Capt. J. M. Currie made it 7 to 6 in favor of Ames with a free throw. The half was played on even terms, both teams refusing to long shoot at the basket.

After six minutes in the second period, the score was a tie at 9 all. At that point the Ames players started a series of successful sorties which continually widened their margin. In the last minute of play Dwight Garner broke the run by making a field goal for Grinnell from the center of the floor. For the visitors, M. N. Innes was the best performer, as he supplemented his two field goals by excellent floor work. Green executed a remarkable basket from halfway down the floor, and was a leading factor in the Ames offensive play. For Grinnell F. W. Benz was the star as he made all but two of the points credited to his team. Whitehill displayed unusual cleverness in handling the ball and contributed much to the Grinnell teamwork. The summary:

IOWA STATE GRINNELL				
Woodward, f...	Mac			
Green, f...	Smith			
Innes, c...	Ben			
Currie, f...	Garner			
Score—Iowa State College 17, Grinnell College 11. Goals from floor—Woodward 2, Green 2 for Iowa State; Benz 3, Garner for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Currie 5 for Iowa State; Benz 3 for Grinnell. Referee—W. H. Britton, West Point. Time—Two 20-m. periods.				

TWO SKIING MEETS
IN MIDDLE WEST

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18 (Special).—The Badger Ski Club of the University of Wisconsin won from the University Ski Club, University of Minnesota, in the midwestern ski tournament held here this afternoon. Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, national amateur champion, was awarded first place in the event. He made the longest jump of 105 feet, and scored a total of 231 1/2 points.

Sverre Strom '22, Wisconsin, was high individual scorer in the Wisconsin-Minnesota dual meet. His longest jump was 95 feet and he took first place with 193 1/2 points.

Over 40 contestants from Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Madison, Eau Claire, Wis.; Stoughton, Wis.; Mount Horeb, Wis., participated in the meet.

Toronto Granites Win

TORONTO, Feb. 19 (Special).—The Toronto Granites, who are in second place in the senior Ontario Hockey association race, had little trouble in disposing of the Argonauts in last night's game by a score of 13 to 4. With Aura Lees certain of first place and Granites of second there was nothing depending upon the result of the game except that the losers gave the Granites a defeat in the early part of the season. The Granites' regular lineups, the winners not taking any chances on being defeated by the lowly placed team, and there was little similarity between the two sets of players. The Granites showed good form and the way they swept in on the Argonaut goal time after time gave their supporters hope that they have reached the top of the form for the playoff with Aura Lees for the league championship. The score by periods was 3 to 0, 5 to 2, 12 to 4.

Wagner's New Baseball Activity
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 20.—H. Wagner, former Pittsburgh shortstop, has been elected president of the Greater Pittsburgh Baseball Association, an organization composed of most of the amateur baseball clubs of the city.

listed; but these cannot be officially considered world's records until accepted by the I. A. A. F., which acceptance may be delayed another six months or a year. Such an example is that of the running broad jump record credited to P. O'Connor of Ireland, with a leap of 24 ft. 11 1/2 in. made in 1901. This record was surpassed last July when E. O. Gourdin, Harvard University, jumped 25 ft. 3 in. in the dual meet between Oxford-Cambridge vs. Yale-Harvard at Boston.

Taking the records as they appear in the latest official list, however, it is shown that the American athlete is better in more events in the record list than any one other nationality. Every record from 100 yards to one mile is held by a United States athlete. From two to 25 miles English runners hold sway although most of these times were made in the early 90s. In metric running records Finland, Sweden and France hold all but the sprint which go to American athletes. Walking records are held by pedestrians of Great Britain, Canada and Denmark.

Substituting Gourdin's new record in place of O'Connor's, all the jumping records are in the hands of American athletes and the same is true of the weight events. Finland, Sweden and the United States divide honors in the discus and javelin competitions. Canada gets two hurdle records, as E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth College was born across the border. All others are held by United States athletes, eight are held by American teams, one by a Great Britain quartet and the other by a Swedish combination. The apportionment of world's records among the seven holding nations follows:

Discus				
United States	Runs	Walks	Jumps	Weights
Great Britain	5	13	1	4
Finland	5	1	1	1
Denmark	7	1	1	1
Sweden	7	1	1	1
France	5	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1	1

OTTAWA DEFEATS
HAMILTON, 4 TO 2

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 19 (Special).—Although the Ottawa Senators were the better team by a considerable margin in last night's National Hockey League game, they were only able to defeat the local professionals by 4 goals to 2 in the third last local game of the season. By their victory last night, and the St. Patricks' defeat at Montreal, the Ottawas made certain of finishing the league race in first place.

Ottawa gave one of the best exhibitions that has been witnessed here this season. In center ice they showed a great combination and their back checking was persistent all through the game. They also played an airtight defensive game, and only on a few occasions were the locals able to get in close for a shot on Benedict. With the exception of the opening minutes of the game and a few minutes at the close, the locals could not shake off the visitors' back checking. Nighbor was the best player on the ice, but he was closely followed by Clancy and the Boucher brothers. Clancy started the defense in place of Gerard and played a wonderful game, both offensively and defensively. Roach, Arbour and Lockhart were the best for Hamilton.

Hamilton scored first, but within the next three minutes the visitors counted three and led at the end of the first period, 3 to 1. Both teams counted once in the second period and the final 20 minutes was scoreless. The summary:

OTTAWA HAMILTON				
Denneny, Bell, f...	Roach			
Nighbor, f...	Clancy, Wilson			
Broadbent, Bruce, f...	Arbour, G. Boucher, id...			
Clancy, rd...	Reidy, Matt			
Benedict, f...	Lockhart			
Score—Ottawa 4; Hamilton 2. Goals—C. Boucher, F. Boucher, Denneny and Nighbor for Ottawa; Carey and Rodgers for Hamilton. Referee—Sproule, Toronto. Time—Three 20-m. periods.				

HARVARD FENCERS
WIN NINE MATCHES

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (Special).—The Harvard University fencing team proved too clever for the University of Pennsylvania in a dual meet held Saturday afternoon at Weightman Hall, the Crimson winning nine of the 10 matches. David Cavers '23 scored the only victory for Pennsylvania when he outpointed Bars in the dueling sword.

Captain Boyse and the two Lanes for the Crimson team won all three of their foil contests. Captain Hettiger of Pennsylvania finished two of his bouts, but could not start the third. The summary:

FOILS

Baptin Boyse, Harvard, defeated Hettiger, Pennsylvania, 7 to 3; Thompson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 3; and Cavers, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4.

E. L. Lane, Harvard, defeated Hettiger, Pennsylvania, 7 to 0; Thompson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; and Cavers, Pennsylvania, 7 to 5.

DUELLING SWORDS

David Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Bars, Harvard, 2 to 0.

Canadian Amateur Championship
TORONTO, Feb. 19 (Special).—Secretary W. A. Hewitt of the Canadian Hockey Association has been informed that the Vancouver Towers have won the amateur championship of Vancouver by defeating the Victoria Senators in a two-game series by 9 to 2 to the score being 4 to 1 and 5 to 1. The Vancouver team has officially challenged for the Allen Cup and will meet the winner of the series between the Alberta champions and the Western Intercollegiate champions.

Canada to Try for
Davis Cup Again

Dominion Tennis Association
Holds Meeting and Elects
Officers

TORONTO, Feb. 19 (Special).—The annual meeting of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association was held in Toronto Saturday afternoon, representatives being in attendance from all parts of Canada. The chair was taken by the president, W. A. Boys, K. C. M. P., of Barrie, and among those present were W. Duthie for the Rideau Lawn Tennis Club, Ottawa; C. D. Henderson for the Ontario Lawn Tennis Association; J. DeN. Kennedy for the British Columbia Lawn Tennis Association and Vancouver and Victoria clubs; E. A. Purkis for the Nova Scotia Lawn Tennis Association; E. H. Senior, secretary; W. G. Davidson, treasurer, and councilors, J. P. McNair and G. M. Bertram.

The treasurer's report showed the finances of the association to be in good shape with satisfactory balances from last year's Canadian championship tournament and Davis Cup contests. The Canadian championships this year were fixed to begin on Saturday, July 8, on the grounds of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, and it was decided that Canada would again challenge for the Davis Cup immediately.

The following were elected officers of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association for the current year: W. A. Boys, K. C. M. P., Barrie, honorable president; J. G. Brown, Victoria, first vice-president; A. S. Cassis, Montreal, second vice-president; E. H. Senior, Toronto, secretary; W. G. Davidson, Toronto, treasurer. Provincial councilors—Nova Scotia, L. A. Gaston-Guay, Halifax; New Brunswick, Cyrus Inches, St. John; Quebec, E. H. Laframboise, Montreal; Ontario, W. Duthie, Toronto; Manitoba, W. D. Love, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, C. H. Goodman, Regina; Alberta, J. T. Casselman, Edmonton; British Columbia, A. S. Milne, Vancouver. Councilors-at-large—J. M. Bate, Ottawa; G. M. Bertram, Toronto; C. C. Morin, Hamilton; G. D. Holmes, Winnipeg; J. DeN. Kennedy, Victoria; J. F. McKillop, Ottawa; W. G. Tingle, Toronto.

MCGILL WINS CLOSE
GAME FROM TORONTO

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 19 (Special).—With 20 seconds to go Mansion took a long pass and dribbled in for the basket which gave McGill University a one-point victory over the University of Toronto basketball team, 38 to 37, in one of the fastest and hardest fought games ever seen in Montreal. McGill got the jump at the start and working a rushing three and four-man attack time were leading by 5 points. The game seemed won with five minutes to go, but McGill made a last bid and just managed to crawl out. Crain slipped down the floor and shot two baskets from a distance, while Mansion secured two foul shots and a basket. In the last 20 seconds Bell, who had started all through the game, was unfortunately caught to miss a foul shot, and though Toronto had the ball on the edge several times, they could not roll it in.

The outstanding feature was the work of Bell of Toronto, who shot three field baskets and 14 foul shots out of 19 tries. Mandelsohn, Mansion and Crain were Washington's best. The victory places McGill in the lead in the championship, with one game to play at Queens.

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WISCONSIN BEATS
NORTHWESTERN

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18 (Special).—University of Wisconsin wrestlers defeated Northwestern University in a closely contested mat encounter here tonight by a score of 23 to 12. Wisconsin won its match in a manner which strengthened the contention that he will be a strong contender for conference honors. The summary:

115-Pound Class—L. Phelps, Wisconsin, defeated A. J. Jenness, Northwestern, fall. 125-Pound Class—M. Meyer, Northwestern, defeated E. A. Wodtke, Wisconsin, fall.

235-Pound Class—Bryan Hines, Northwestern, defeated G. F. Schenk, Wisconsin, decision.

145-Pound Class—P. H. Peterman, Wisconsin, defeated Griffith, Northwestern, fall.

155-Pound Class—E. H. Tomlin, Wisconsin, defeated T. A. Matthews, Northwestern, decision.

175-Pound Class—W. J. Heuer, Wisconsin, defeated P. S. Wyne, Northwestern, decision.

Heavyweight Class—L. C. Horton, Northwestern, defeated G. V. Gregor, Wisconsin, fall.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S
TROPHY TO OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19 (Special).—Two rinks of the Ottawa Curling Club yesterday won the Governor-General's curling trophy in the final with two rinks from the Heather Club of Montreal, by a majority of seven shots. While Stuart's rink was defeated by McLeod of Montreal by three shots, Dr. Hutchinson's quartet had a majority of 10 over Bayes. The rinks and scores in the final were:

OTTAWAS HEATHERS

P. H. Murphy H. A. Taylor

D. H. Gilpin H. I. Paton

A. A. Williams M. R. Robertson

Dr. Hutchinson, skip 21 J. I. Bayes, skip 11

J. H. Stewart W. D. Smith

A. L. K. Shullington G. A. Wood

W. C. Little H. J. Roffey

Wm. Stuart, skip 18 N. D. McLeod, skip 19

Totals 37 Totals 30

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American Amateur 18.2 Balkline Champion Is Leading
the Standing in the International Tournament and Is
a Decided Favorite to Capture the Title

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD				
Player	STANDING	Won	Lost	H. R. P. C.
E. T. Appleby	1	2	0	96 1,000
F. N. Collins	2	1	67 667	
Edouard Roudil	3	1	70 667	
F. S. Appleby	4	2	76 667	
Arp Bos	5	1	82 667	
J. E. Cope Morton	6	4	46 667	

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (Special).—America's amateur billiard champion, E. T. Appleby, of the New York Athletic Club, defeated Arp Bos of Holland, title holder of all Europe, in the international 18.2 balkline tournament at the Manufacturers Club here tonight by the score of 300 to 218. By this defeat Bos is eliminated as a championship contender, it being his third defeat in four starts in America.

To E. T. Appleby, the former Columbia University law student, the victory meant the top position in the tournament with three victories in a row and not a single defeat. P. N. Collins, the Chicago player, who was tied with E. T. Appleby for the lead before the start of today's matches, was defeated by F. S. Appleby, and at the end of one week's play the recent winner in the national amateur championship tournament in Brooklyn finds himself the only undefeated player, and with an excellent chance to also gain the international title.

Appleby played with the same consummate skill and adroitness that marked his work in the earlier matches. If anything he was just a little more brilliant, although his average of 10 to 20-28 was not as good as his previous best effort. The Holland averaged 8-2-27. Twice Appleby had brilliant runs. In the eighteenth inning he put together 69 in a row before missing a two-cushion draw and

OKLAHOMA DEFEATS
WASHINGTON FIVE

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 18 (Special).—After leading the University of Oklahoma basketball squad during the first period, 13 to 11, the Washington University five broke and allowed Oklahoma to win the second game of the season with them, 29 to 26, here Saturday. The game was marked throughout by slow floor work and inaccurate goal shooting by both teams. Capt. W. J. Thumser of the visitors was the high scorer of the game, with three field goals and eight free throws out of nine tries. W. M. Cooke, Oklahoma guard, led with five baskets from the floor, which led Capt. C. E. Waite for the first time this season. Oklahoma's offense was marred by poor goal shooting, while Washington lost heavily from both poor goal shooting and poor passing. Capt. Waite continued to outjump his opponent at center, as he has done throughout most of the season, which accounts for Oklahoma's scoring. This game sends Oklahoma and the University of Nebraska into another tie for fourth place in the Missouri Valley Conference standing, with six victories and five defeats. This is the fourth time these teams have stood tied this season. The summary:

MICHIGAN WINS A
ONE-POINT VICTORY

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 18 (Special).—The University of Michigan won a one-point victory in basketball from the University of Wisconsin here tonight, 13 to 17. W. G. Miller '23, with 10 out of 12 free throws and one field basket, led in the Wolverines attack. The game was hard fought and many fouls were committed. Wisconsin led at the end of the first half, 10 to 6. The summary:

MICHIGAN WISCONSIN

Miller, f... Tebel | | | || Kipke, f... | Williams | | | |
Bly, c...	Girkin, Irish			
Paper, f...	Cesar			
Res, f...	Taylor			
Score—University of Michigan 18, University of Wisconsin 17. Goals from floor—Ely 3, Miller for Michigan; Gibson 3, Cesar 2, Taylor for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Miller for Michigan; Taylor 1 for Wisconsin. Referee—Burch, Umpire—McCourt.				

Soo Team Clinches Hockey Title

STE. SAULTE MARIE, Mich., Feb. 18.—The Canadian Soo is considered to have the championship of the United States Hockey League, safely tucked away, as a result of last night's 3 to 1 victory over Eveleth. The Soo team is now in the lead and has no games on its schedule that are expected to offer a setback.

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CHAMPIONS WIN
BRILLIANT GAME

University of Pennsylvania Basketball Team Defeats Dartmouth College Five, 26 to 21

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 18.—With both teams playing the most brilliant kind of basketball but employing entirely different styles of game, the University of Pennsylvania, champion of the league, defeated Dartmouth College, 1921 runner-up to the champions, in an Intercollegiate Basketball League championship game here Saturday, 26 and 21. This moved Pennsylvania up into indisputed possession of first place in the 1922 standing.

Dartmouth employed the long-shooting style of play and several of the goals made by the Green were very fine. Pennsylvania made use of the passing game and the men worked finely together. The Red and Blue began scoring early in the game and the first half ended 15 to 12 in their favor. The Penn five also started scoring in the second half getting nine points before the home team could register.

William Huntzinger of Pennsylvania was the individual star with five field goals. H. H. Cutler was high scorer for Dartmouth with seven goals from the foul line. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA DARTMOUTH
Huntzinger, f...g. Goldstein, Hup, Conley
Rosenast, Desse, f...g. Miller
Grave, c...g. Shannan
Miller, f...g. Moore
Voegelin, f...g. Cutler
Score—University of Pennsylvania, 26, Dartmouth College 21. Goals from floor—Huntzinger 5, Desse 3, Grave 2 for Pennsylvania; Miller 2, Goldstein 2, Moore 2 for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Grave 6 for Pennsylvania, Cutler 7 for Dartmouth. Referee—Mr. Kelly. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Time—Two 20-m. periods.

New Skating Marks
For Men and Women

Staff, Lamy and Miss Robinson
Show Great Speed

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SPLENDID ENTRY
FOR EASTERN DOG
CLUB EXHIBITION

Preparations Completed for the
Opening in Mechanics Build-
ing Tomorrow Morning

Preparations for the annual dog show, which opens tomorrow morning in Mechanics Building, under the auspices of the Eastern Dog Club of this city, were completed today with every prospect for one of the largest and most varied exhibitions of thoroughbred seen in New England for many years. Two special attractions are the team of champion sledge dogs brought here by Arthur T. Walden, of Waltham, Mass., N. H., and the Kerry Blue Irish terrier, imported from Ireland by Andrew Mahoney of South Boston. An unusual number of breeds, including greyhounds, Newfoundlands, Griffon Bruxelloise, Chesapeake Bay dogs and Borzoi, have been entered and the Boston terrier entries lead the list with 35 dogs.

Opportunity will be given to see many of the winners at the New York Westminster Kennel Club Show of last week, with Frederick C. Hood's Boxwood Barkentine, judged "best of all breeds," at that time in the limelight. Many Alfrede breeders are looking forward to the chance of seeing Barkentine, the new leader, competing against Boxwood Beaconsfield, owned by Frank P. Lawlor, who took the honors for Alfrede terriers last year at Boston and who was not shown in New York this year. Warland Ditto, the Alfrede owned by Mrs. Anita Baldwin of Santa Anita, Cal., and who showed up well at New York, is also entered. Another California entry is that of three English bull dogs brought from Monrovia, Cal., by their owner, John H. M. Matthews. The veteran imported greyhound, Ch. Lansdowne Sunflower, entered by Mrs. B. F. Lewis of Lansdowne, Pa., is also to be present.

Specially keen competition is expected among the wire-haired terrier breeds. Outstanding, however, are the imported Champion wire fox terriers, Welshire Welsh Scout and Miss Springtime from the kennels of Homer Gage of Worcester. Among Sealyham entries, Barbary Hill Bootlegger, from Barbary Warren's Barbary Hill Kennels, is expected to do well, although interest in this popular working terrier has brought a large number of contestants. Scottish terriers are well represented with several imported dogs competing with the domestic kennels, and many expect Rannock Moor Cricket to go to the top after the recent showing in New York, when he took "winners."

Irish terriers, from the Aroostook Kennels in Houlton, Me., are prominent among the contestants in that breed, while James R. Thorndike, who judged this breed at the show in New York, is expected to have an entry worth watching. The Kerry Blue Irish terrier, one of which is to be shown, has probably the oldest history of any of the terrier breeds. Slightly larger than the ordinary terrier, and shown shaggy with a gray-blue color predominating, there seems to be an increasing interest, with a club recently formed in Dublin to make this dog better known.

Always of interest to the spectators, the Shepherd (German police) dog, is well represented among the contestants. While general interest in this breed seems to be fluctuating, breeders agree that when these dogs are trained correctly and allowed sufficient room to run in, it would be hard to find a more intelligent companion or watchdog. Prize winners from the Joselle Kennels of P. A. B. Widener, Elkins Park, Pa., the Hohlent Kennels of John Gans, Richmond Turnpike, New York, the Redden-Belcarca Kennels of Reginald M. Cleveland, 17 East 42nd Street, New York, and the Avalon Kennels of Howard Soule in Topsfield, Mass., are due to be shown.

Interest in the larger breeds centers around the Newfoundlands, several of which are from Dr. M. J. Fenton of Wellesey, while two noted Russian wolfhounds, Ch. Ostrander, O'Valley Farm, and Ch. Cresta Bieleja, O'Valley Farm, will be among the representatives of the Borzoi. Lady Nora, the single Irish wolfhound entered, is owned by H. H. S. Alway of Lynn, and has been raised in New Hampshire. Eight greyhounds are to be shown, including Ch. Master Butcher, the property of Mrs. George S. West of Chestnut Hill.

The largest entry of pointers and setters recorded in recent years will be shown this week, largely due to it is thought, to the activities of Charles H. Tyler, Arthur R. Sharpe and Herbert Ames, prominent bird-dog breeders. Forty-one pointers and 67 setters have been listed. Cocker spaniels will be represented by the Midkiff Kennels of Kingston, Pa., the Mepal Kennels of New Marlboro and the Cassilis Kennels of the same town. A large number of French bulldogs are expected, 60 having been entered, more than were banded at the specialty show for this breed, including the Boston star, Quand Meme Pourquoi Peter, best of the breed at New York last week.

West Highland white terriers and Cairn Terriers, while not having a large entry, are expected to attract considerable interest, particularly the Cairns, as this small wire-haired terrier has only recently become popular, although sponsors for the breed claim it to be the oldest Scotch terrier and the particular pet of the "lairds."

The two oriental dogs, the Pekingese and the Chow-Chow, have representative entries. The judging of these dogs is always well worth while, as the beauty of their coats and the unusualness of their appearance is hard to be matched in Boston. The toy breeds, to be shown on Tuesday and Wednesday, number an unusual group of 100 Shih-tzus. Five of these will be from the kennels of Mrs. Harry S. Foster of Philadelphia and the



"Hillview Bob," English Sheep Dog entered by Mrs. H. K. Hitchcock

Photograph by Keystone View Company, New York

same number from M. R. Muller of Watertown.

One of the imported dogs, who will be watched with interest, is Bellhaver Laund Logio, landed from England only a short time ago by Mrs. Florence B. Ilch, and considered one of the finest collies of the time. A total entry of 36 collies has been rolled up and interest in this breed seems, to many, to have been increased by the stories of Albert Payson Terhune, owner of the famous Sunnybank collies.

Officers of the Eastern Dog Club, whose auspices the show is held, are: Bayard Warren, president; Q. A. Shaw McKean, vice-president; Donald T. Hood, secretary; and Newell Bent, treasurer. Nathaniel E. Emmons, well-known bull terrier expert, is the chairman of the benching committee, which consists of Bayard Tuckerman Jr., T. Dickson Smith and Bayard Warren. The program of judging follows:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21
11:00 a.m.—Judge: Mr. F. Freeman Lloyd. Bloodhounds, St. Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlands, Russian Wolfhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Greyhounds, Eskimo Dogs, Chesapeake Bay Dogs.
11:30 a.m.—Judge: Mr. Thomas Cadwalader. Alfrede Terriers.
11:30 a.m.—Judge: Mr. John Gans. Shepherd Dogs.
11:30 a.m.—Judge: Mr. W. Howard West. Bullterriers.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. William H. Mulford. Scottish Terriers, West Highland White Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Welsh Terriers.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mrs. C. E. Culp. English Toy Spaniels, Toy Poodles.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. P. Hamilton Goodsell. Old English Sheepdogs.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. John Gans. Shepherd Dogs (continued).
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Dr. William S. Baer. Chow Chows.

TUESDAY EVENING
7:30 p.m.—Judges: Messrs. Lloyd Cadwalader and Johnson. Grand Challenge Puppy Class No. 710.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. J. J. Degnan. Scottish Terriers.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Hugh O. Jennings. Pekingese.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Charles N. De-naul. French Bulldogs.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. George S. Sinclair. Smooth Foxterriers.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Edward H. Carle. Sealyham Terriers.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22
11:00 a.m.—Judge: Mr. Robert Leslie. Pointers (Special Prizes Nos. 68 and 69, at 7 p.m.). Wire Haired Pointing Griffons.
11:00 a.m.—Judge: John White. English Setters (Special Prizes Nos. 84 and 85, at 7 p.m.).
11:00 a.m.—Judge: Mr. F. Freeman Lloyd. Poodles, Yorkshire Terriers, Toy Black and Tan Terriers, Brussels Griffons, Chihuahua, Italian Greyhounds, Maltese.
11:00 a.m.—Judge: Mrs. C. M. Lant. Collies.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
3:00 p.m.—Judge: Mrs. A. Marie Lyon. Pomeranians.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Dr. H. B. Kobler. Sporting Spaniels.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Frank T. Eskridge. Doberman Pinschers.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Russell H. Johnson Jr. Wire Foxterriers.
2:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Thomas Cadwalader. Foxhounds, Beagles.
WEDNESDAY EVENING
7:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. John White. English Setter Special Prizes Nos. 84 and 85.
7:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Robert Leslie. Pointer Special Prizes Nos. 88 and 89.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. Russell H. Johnson Jr. Irish Terriers.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. William Codman. Bulldogs.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. F. Freeman Lloyd. Whippets, Badger Dogs, Samoyeds, Miscellaneous.
8:00 p.m.—Judge: Mr. John White. Irish Setters.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 23
2:00 p.m.—Judges: Messrs. Lloyd Cadwalader and Johnson. Unclassified Special Prizes with the exception of prizes numbered 1 to 7 inclusive.
THURSDAY EVENING
8:00 p.m.—Judges: Messrs. Lloyd Cadwalader and Johnson. Unclassified Special Prizes numbered 1 to 7 inclusive.

Gullemot Wins Cross-Country Race
PARIS, Feb. 19.—Josef Gullemot, the French Olympic champion runner, today won the twenty-ninth running of the cross-country championship of France. There were 243 starters. The 10-mile course was heavy. Gullemot finished virtually alone, leading his nearest contender by 200 meters. His time was 55m. 45.1-55.

BRITISH FOOTBALL
SOCCER RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Matches in the third round of the English cup soccer football series were played today with the following results:
Tottenham-Hotspurs 2, Manchester City 1; Barnsley 1, Preston N. E. 1; Arsenal 3, Leicester 0; Blackburn 1, Huddersfield 1; West Bromwich A. 1, Notts County 1; Stoke 0, Aston Villa 0; Cardiff 0, Notts Forest 1; Millwall 4, Swansea 0.

A limited program was played in the first and second divisions of the English League with the following results:

FIRST DIVISION
Manchester United 1, Birmingham 0; Burnley 1, Bolton W. 0; Sheffield United 2, Oldham A. 0; Sunderland 1, Middlesbrough 1.
SECOND DIVISION
Wolverhampton W. 3, Blackpool 1; Bradford-Barnsley not played; Clapton Orient 4, Country C. 0; Crystal Palace 0, Port Vale 0; Fulham-Nottingham F. not played; Hull City 1, Bury 1; Leeds United-Leicester C. not played; Notts C. West Ham U. not played; Rotherham 1, S. Shields 1; The Wednesday 1, Bristol C. 0; Bradford 3, Derby County 1.

In a Scottish Association Cup second-round match, Hamilton defeated Kings Park, 4 to 1. The results of the first division of the Scottish League follow:

Aberdeen 2, Morton 2; Alderstonians 3, Hearts 0; Argyr United 4, Kilmarnock 2; Celtic 0, Clyde 0; Albion Rovers 3, Clydebank 0; Dundee 2, Dumbarton 0; Falkirk-Hamilton Acad. not played; Hibernians 2, Raith Rovers 1; Third Lanark 3, Motherwell 1; Rangers 1, Partick Thistle 0; Queen's Park 1, St. Mirren 0.

ANDOVER TRIUMPHS
OVER EXETER SIX

Phillips Andover Academy added another to its recent list of triumphs over Phillips Exeter Academy, the hockey six from New Hampshire being forced to accept a shutout defeat, 3 to 0, at the hands of their rivals. The game, which was played Saturday afternoon at the Boston Arena, was productive of much good defensive work on both sides, the winners, however, turning their superior speed to advantage.

Andover was the aggressor at the start, making the only goal in the first period when an Exeter defense man, in attempting to rush the puck, left clear a path to his goal. In the next 12 minutes Exeter assumed the offensive, though without success. It was not until the final session that Andover's scoring tactics came to the fore, for two more well-placed shots brought the margin of victory up to 3. The summary:

ANDOVER
Cottle, lw.; James, Canning, Sayles, Sanford, c.; Hardy, James, Wattles, Cutler, rw.; Hardy, James, Ellison, Marrier, cp.; McIntyre, Hardy, Cole, Walker, p.; Turner, Hollis, Dielman, f.; Adams, g.
EXETER
Score—Andover 3, Exeter 0. Goals—Sayles 2, Ellison for Andover. Referee—Fred Roque, Frank Gaffney. Time—Three 12m. periods.

Stroom Breaks a World's Record
CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Feb. 19.—Harold Stroom, the skater, who on Saturday broke the world's record for the 5000-meters, today was awarded the world's skating championship. Larson of Norway was the runner-up. Stroom is a Norwegian artillery officer.

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WINNING SCHOOL IS
TO BE DETERMINED

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE			
STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cambridge Latin	4	0	1.000
Melrose	4	0	1.000
Brookline	3	2	.600
*Newton	2	2	.400
*Somerville	2	2	.400
Malden	2	2	.400
Arlington	1	2	.333
Rindge	0	5	.000

*Tie game played.

The climax in the interscholastic Hockey League race will be reached tonight when Cambridge High and Latin School and Melrose High School will meet in an effort to break the tie which exists between them for first place. Friday night's victory was Melrose's fourth of the season, and the comparative ease with which it defeated Newton High, hitherto a strong contender, leads many to believe that Cambridge will have a very hard assignment this evening. The Cantabs will, in addition, be without the services of several regulars, but Capt. Cornelius Cronin will again make his appearance.

Melrose as usual banks most of its scoring hopes upon its center, Capt. Kenneth Marshall, who, after faculty restrictions had kept him out of the early games, has proved himself one of the stars of the eight-team circuit. Robert Dale, coverpoint, also performs well on the offensive. Harrington at left wing has shown up well, while right wing is taken care of alternately by Gardner and Wilbur. Russell teams up with Dale on the defense, and Taylor is the regular goaltender.

In the absence of Captain Cronin, Cambridge used Charles Shea in the forward line, and he created a favorable impression. Pierce Fitzgerald, formerly an alternate player, is expected to start at right wing. With both defensive positions also to be filled by substitutes, Coach Leander MacDonald will have to present a makeshift line-up at best, but he has been drilling it for a week, and seemed vindicated Saturday when Cambridge handed Milton Academy its first defeat of the winter, 2 to 1.

On the holiday afternoon the two Cambridge high schools, Latin and Rindge Manual Training School, will contest for the city championship, with the former conceded to be a heavy favorite.

COUNTRY CLUB TEAM
NO. 4 WINS TROPHY

Two Country Club teams battled Saturday afternoon on the Clyde Park indoor rinks, Brookline, for the Howland Stockton curling trophy, team No. 4 winning with a score of 19-11, in spite of the brilliant playing of Stockton, skip for team No. 1, who saved his quartet from defeat by the clever Brae Burn team Saturday morning, thereby preserving the right to keep the cup for a year in the Country Club trophy case.

Four teams which survived the preliminary contests on Friday came together Saturday forenoon, Country Club No. 1 winning in a close match with Brae Burn, 14-13, and Country Club No. 4 easily putting the Utica quartet out of the match, winning 21-7.

In the afternoon Stockton continued to play a brilliant game until the last few ends, when A. L. Brown, skip for team No. 4, took the lead over the veteran, and brought in the score up to 19-11 for his team. Seventeen ends were played in each contest. The summary:

COUNTRY CLUB COUNTRY CLUB
NO. 4 NO. 1
F. P. Pfaltzer G. H. Windeler
John Dunlop A. B. Demmy
C. A. Proctor Hugh Bancroft
A. L. Brown Howard Stockton,
skip 19 skip 11

G. L. Becker Is Handicap King
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—G. L. Becker, a wealthy sportsman of Ogden, Utah, is the handicap king of the 1921 trapshooting season. The distance handicap records, issued yesterday by Stoney McLinn, secretary of the American Trapshooting Association, give Becker the splendid average of .9470 on 775 registered handicap targets, which is nearly a full point better than the average credited to the second man on the list.

Anderson Wins at Ski Jumping
MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—I. Anderson of Berlin, N. H., today was announced victor in the amateur ski jumping contest here yesterday, with a jump of 97ft. The distance of last year's jump was 98ft. G. Michelson, 16-year-old teammate of Anderson, was second, J. P. Carleton of Dartmouth finished fourteenth, and Nansen of New York seventeenth. E. O. Sandberg, the Canadian amateur champion, finished tenth.

Smith and Armour Win
BELLFAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 19.—George Smith played remarkable golf here today when he finished the last nine holes in 34 strokes and won the match for T. D. Armour and himself against Alexander Smith and Ellsworth Augustus by 3 and 2. The winners had a best ball of 65, while the losers had 68.

WESTMINSTER AND
BOSTON A. A. IN TIE

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY			
LEAGUE STANDING			
(Eastern Division)			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Westminster	4	2	.667
Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
Pere Marquette	3	4	.429
Quaker City	2	3	.400
St. Nicholas	2	4	.333

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Westminster's 4-to-3 defeat here tonight at the hands of Quaker City caused the former to drop back into a tie for first place in the eastern division, United States Amateur Hockey League. The local team, also, came out of last place, again passing St. Nicholas. The contest was one of the hardest ever played in the local rink.

The Quaker City defense equalled, if not surpassed, that of the visitors, and instead of playing back in the hope of ending the game in a tie score, as expected, the locals resumed the attack at the opening of the last period and scored two goals to one for their opponents.

Stanley Veno starred for the losing team, making all its three goals. The summary:
QUAKER CITY WESTMINSTER
W. Schnarr, lw.; r.w. Shay Stinson, Wanamaker, c.; Downing G. Schnarr, Newlin, rw.; S. Veno MacPherson, cp.; P. Small Lewis, g.; J. Lewis, f.; Reaume Score—Quaker City 4; Westminster 3. Goals—W. Schnarr 2, G. Schnarr, Stinson for Quaker City; S. Veno 3 for Westminster. Referee—J. Lewis Brown. New York. Time—Three 15m. periods.

HURD HUTCHINS
ENTERS SEMI-FINALS

Hurd Hutchins, Harvard Club, made another advancement this afternoon in the Class B tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association, when he defeated H. D. Minot of the Milton Club, 10-15, 15-7, 15-10. The long delayed first round match between Hutchins and George Buell of the Newton Center Squash Racquet Tennis Club, resulted in a victory for Hutchins, 17-16, 15-8, 15-7. Hutchins won his second round match from G. N. Hurd, Milton Club, 15-9, 15-11, 15-12.

Another second round winner was Ralph May of the Union Boat Club, who defeated E. S. Munroe of the Harvard Club, 15-4, 15-16, 17-15. Only one more match remains to be played before the semi-final round.

FIRST ROUND
Hurd Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated George Buell, Newton Center, 17-16, 15-8, 15-7.

SECOND ROUND
Hurd Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated G. N. Hurd, Milton, 15-9, 15-11, 15-12. Ralph May, Union Boat Club, defeated E. S. Munroe, Harvard Club, 15-4, 15-16, 17-15.

THIRD ROUND
Hurd Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Minot, Milton, 10-15, 15-7, 15-8, 15-10.

Boston Gets Kopf and Marquard
According to announcement made at Boston National headquarters, infielder Lawrence W. Kopf and pitcher Richard W. Marquard of Cincinnati will come to the Braves in exchange for John Scott, a member of the local pitching staff. Kopf, who has been with the Reds three seasons, first broke into the big leagues as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics. He distinguished himself with Cincinnati in the world series of 1919. Marquard was long a star with the New York Giants, for whom he pitched from 1908 to 1915 inclusive, and then went to Brooklyn, appearing in his fourth world series in 1916. He will probably be the only regular left-hander on the Braves' staff. Scott joined the "Boston Nationals" three years ago. When in top form, he is considered one of the most effective pitchers in the league.

HARVARD SIX NOW
TURNS TO YALE

Crushing 9-to-0 Victory Over
Princeton Enables Crimson to
Devote Attention to Title
Game at New Haven

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON HOCKEY STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Yale	2	1	.667
Princeton	0	4	.000

With its record to date clear in the "Big Three" hockey championship, Harvard University can enter into its final week's practice in the knowledge that one more victory will assure it of the coveted title. Both of the other members of the triangle have been defeated by the Crimson, and, as Princeton University has met Coach W. H. Clafin's charges twice without success and in addition been turned back twice by Yale University, the Tigers, with their season over, can look for nothing better than third place.

Yale, on the other hand, will have an excellent chance to dispute top honors with the Cambridge collegians next Saturday, for by winning, the Elis will have established themselves in a tie for leadership with three games won and one game lost. Such a result is hardly looked for, however, in view of the Crimson's very evident superiority in the last meeting with the Blue at the Boston Arena, and of the increasingly high standard of play displayed by the team coached by Clafin and Alfred Winsor.

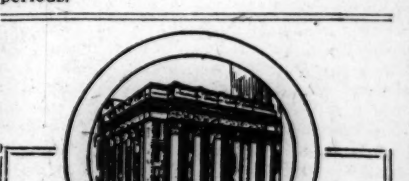
Harvard went into Saturday night's contest with Princeton a decided favorite, but few of its followers anticipated any such score as that of 9 to 0, by which the Crimson literally swept over the visitors from New Jersey. Harvard, the lack of an opposition that on three previous occasions this season had proved itself worthy of the Crimson and Blue, showed more speed than in any other of its games and after the first period, in which W. E. Crosby '24 registered the lone score, the only question was how large the ultimate score would be.

Twenty-one seconds after the bell rang to usher in the middle session of play, C. W. Baker '22 made the first of his three goals, and before that period had ended Harvard had marched successfully down the ice five times and established itself in a 6-to-0 lead. J. M. Martin did well in these 15 minutes with two successive shots which found their way by the Princeton goal guardian, Capt. E. L. Maxwell.

As if this were not enough Harvard kept directly at the attack, Baker again counting before the third period was five minutes old. Following Capt. Gentry Owen's second thrust for a point, Baker took a pass from Martin and converted it into the Crimson's ninth point. During the last five minutes there was no scoring.

After the game the Harvard coaches, in praise of their men, are reported to have said that this year's Crimson hockey varsity is the best in their recollection. The summary:

HARVARD PRINCETON
Walker, Hill, lw.; r.w. Corcoran, Tallman Martin, Larocque, c.; Norrie, Jackson Baker, Larocque, rw.; J. Jewett Crosby, cp.; J. P. Merritt Owen, f.; Vanierberg Higgins, g.
Score—Harvard University 9; Princeton University 0. Goals—Baker 3, Martin 2, Owen 2, Crosby, Hill for Harvard. Referee—Fred Roque, Boston; Donald Sandberg, Cambridge. Time—Three 15m. periods.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

When the Ducks Flew South

It had turned cold during the night, and in the morning the pond was nearly frozen over. There was a haze in the air, almost like a fog, and through it the pond looked dim and misty and very white. The ducks about the banks, green and luxuriant in the spring and bearing heavy brown cat-tails in the late summer, were now faded to a pale brownish yellow and stood like whispering sentinels, giving notice of the approach of winter. Dedee knew that they whispered, for she had heard them many times when the cold north wind came and spoke rudely to them; but she was never near enough to hear just what was said, and she never quite liked to ask, for they were such tall reeds and had been so handsome only a short while ago, while she was only a little duck that had been left behind when all the others had flown south.

How she came to be left, Dedee never quite knew. She and all the rest of the big flock of ducks had migrated to the pond some weeks before, stopping there to rest on their way south. Where this south was, Dedee had not the faintest idea. The word had a big, vague sound, but she didn't ask questions, because everyone was so busy with his own affairs that no one seemed to have time to pay attention to her. They were always flying, flying. Dedee didn't see why they left the nice big lake, where they had been all summer, and where she-as a baby duck had first learned to dive and scold for food on its muddy bottom. It was a silly idea to leave that pleasant place and go to hunt for this other country which they called south. But no one stayed; when the leader mounted in the air, every other duck in the flock followed, and little Dedee with the rest flying as hard and fast as she could to keep up with them.

The Flight to the South
They rested a number of times on the way, but only for short periods, and then they would be off and on the wing again. When they came to this pond, the stay was a trifle longer. With the rest of the younger ducks, Dedee had been told to remain close by, so as to be ready when the signal was given to proceed. Again, Dedee could see no reason in this, nor why they could not stay where they were, especially beautiful. It was not round, like the other ponds they had passed, but irregular in outline, and at one place was a group of immense overhanging willows, with interesting pools below. It is true, the willows were beginning to lose their leaves and the reeds their soft green, but to a duck that had never before seen the approach of winter, that meant nothing. When the day came to start Dedee was nowhere to be seen. She had gone on a little foraging expedition of her own at the farther end of the pond, and at that moment was fast asleep under a sheltering bunch of reeds. When she awoke and leisurely made her way back to where she had left the others, they were not there. Believing that they had only just departed, Dedee soared up into the air, thinking that perhaps she might see them, but they were nowhere in sight. She flew first in this direction and then in that, but nothing like a duck was to be seen. Then she came back to the pond. The flock had gone and left her.

Dedee Is Left Behind
Swiftly the days passed. At first Dedee thought that maybe the flock would come back for her; but, as day after day went by and the ducks did not return, she gave up thinking about them. They had, doubtless, all gone on to this silly south. Though she missed them, especially the younger ducks, she had now grown used to being alone and there was so much to do about the pond. Then one night a strange thing happened. The north wind, which every day had been speaking more and more harshly to the reeds and which had swept the willows quite bare of leaves, brought with it a strange companion. Dedee could not see it, but she heard it was there; and in the morning there was a queer, white, frosty stuff all over everything. The reeds crumpled under it and lay, so many tawny heaps, at the edges of the water. All over the pond was a strange white film, which strengthened as the day proceeded, and the still cold remained. The sun was shining, but its rays seemed to emit little heat. Dedee did not know what to make of it. The pond seemed bare without the reeds and very, very, big, but the queerest thing of all was the white film on the surface of the water. Dedee tried to walk on it, but it gave way beneath her. At the edges it was firmer. Here it was as if the ducks came to the base of the reeds and held them fast. Dedee wondered if that was the reason they had crumpled so. She would not like this strange white stuff to hold her; therefore, she swam vigorously back and forth, out in the middle, where a little place of clear running water remained. But the next night, while she was cuddled up on the bank, the strange thing won out and in the morning the entire pond was frozen fast. Then Dedee knew why the flock had gone south. They had gone to some place, where this strange thing would not come and where they could continue to swim and play all the whole winter through. How silly she had been not to have flown with the others; the older and wiser ones, who knew all this and what would happen if they let themselves be governed by them, instead of thinking she knew so much. She had made a foolish little duck and had made a bad bargain for herself, but it was no use to grumble now. What was she going to do until the others came back, for back they would come in the early springtime? This she and other little ducks had been told, when they started for the south—they flew south in the fall and north in the spring over the same route.

The Reeds Begin to Beckon
During all this time of busy thinking, Dedee had been waddling slowly about the pond and now she found herself at the other end, where a bunch of reeds were still standing, their

green as yet untouched. Moreover, the reeds were beckoning to her in a friendly manner. Dedee came closer. She was surprised to see any reeds standing and, especially, to have them nodding to her. The reeds, however, were almost effusive in their friendliness. Perhaps, Dedee thought, they are as glad to see me as I am to see them; for we seem to be the only things left on the pond.

The reeds kept on nodding and nodding until Dedee drew very near, and then they said, chuckling, "What do you think of it?"

"What do I think of what?" queried Dedee in return.

"The ice. How do you like it?"

"Oh!" gasped Dedee, "this then is

ice. I don't like it at all. I can't swim and, when I can't swim, I am not happy. Will it last long?"

"Yes, all winter. It will grow thicker and thicker until the warm days come in the spring; then it will melt and turn all back to water."

"And in that very long—until spring comes?" Dedee's voice was faint, as she asked this question.

"Indeed, yes," answered the reeds sadly; "the winter has only just begun—it will be months and months."

Months and months! Whatever was Dedee going to do, with all the water frozen over so she could get nothing to eat? If only she could now be with the others. She felt so forlorn and depressed and so sorry for herself, left up here all alone, that I am sure, if she were not a duck, she would have cried; and the reeds must have known this, for it were possible, they were even more kindly than ever.

"Dedee," it was the reeds speaking, "come nearer and we will let you into our secret; only we must speak low so the north wind will not hear."

The Secret the Reeds Knew
The little duck crept closer, until she was in the midst of the reeds and could hear their faintest whisperings. "Don't you wonder why we have stayed green, while all the other reeds have long since faded and gone?"

Dedee had been so busy with her own plight that she had not been thinking of the reeds; but, now that they spoke of it, she did wonder. After first looking about to make sure that neither the north wind nor his friend Jack Frost were near, the reeds bent down until they almost touched her. "It is because, down under us, is a warm spring of water which keeps flowing all winter. It breaks out of the earth just below that old log."

Dedee looked to where the old log was lying half buried in the pond and, sure enough, all about it was running water. "We will be gone before long," the reeds continued, "for we must get our new clothes ready for spring, but you will be warm and safe here."

The world was suddenly bright again. Down south the rest of the ducks were, doubtless, enjoying themselves in a lake countless times as large as the place about the hollow log; but Dedee was so grateful that she did not envy them a bit. And, when it began to be warm again, she would watch closely for the ducks on their return trip. Not again would she be disobedient.

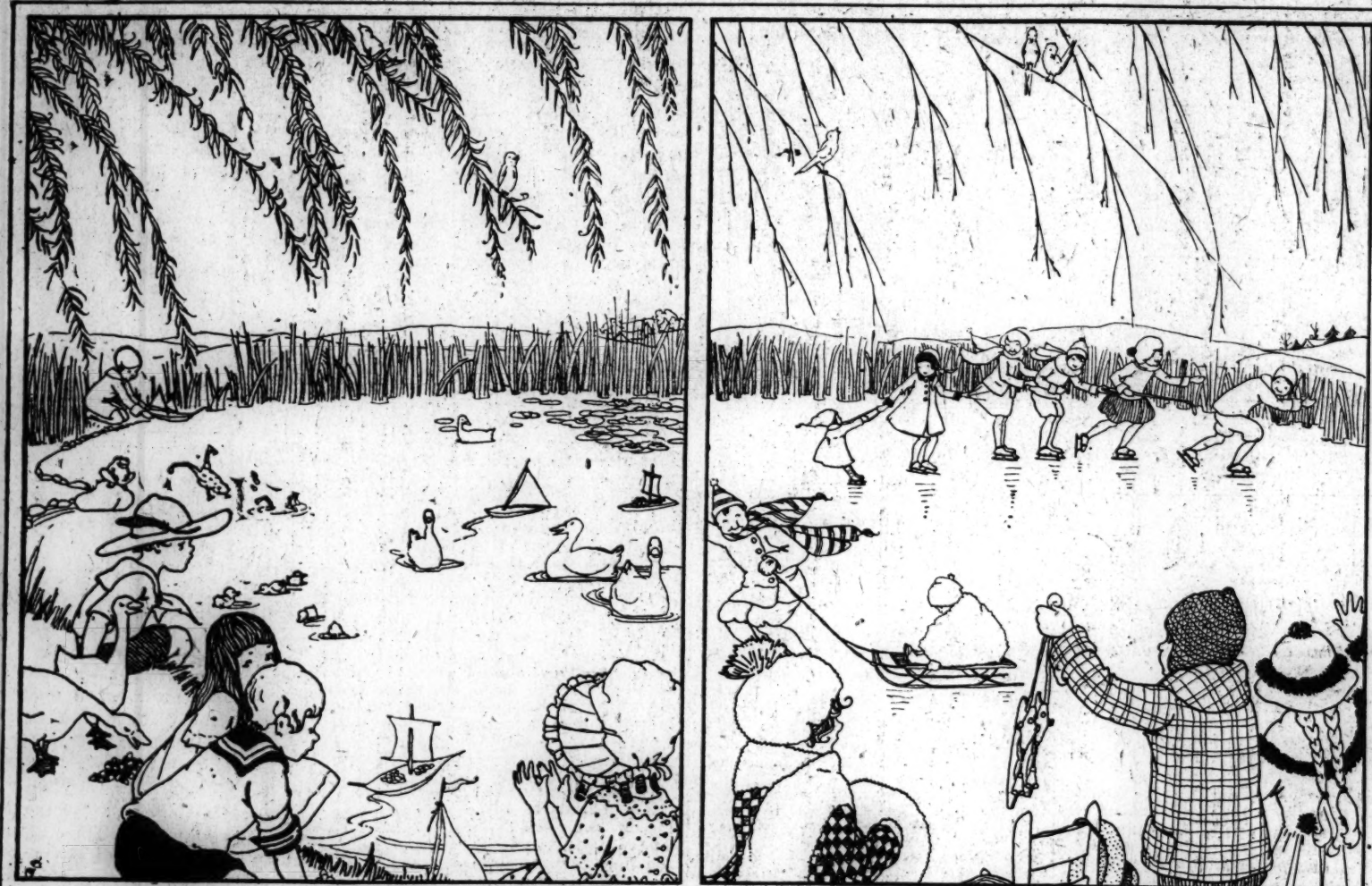
With a rush and a who-o-o-o! the north wind suddenly appeared from nowhere. The reeds shook their heads warningly at Dedee not to give the secret away; so, under cover of their shelter, the little duck slipped quietly along the bank until abreast of the hollow log. Then she hopped off and dived silently into the warm, welcome depths of the black water.

The Duckpond

On the round duckpond by the green, Dame Dilly's ducks swim happily. And dive, and snowy feathers preen. In shadow of the willow tree.

And on the banks the children play. And boats with acorn cargoes send Across the duckpond, far away To roed land at the other end.

When drifts of snow the green banks hide, The boys and girls so rapidly Upon the frozen duckpond slide, In a long queue, with shouts of glee.



And on the banks the children play, and boats with acorn cargoes send

Tom's Friend, George Washington

Tom was 8 years old and his brother Henry two years older. For as long as they could remember, they had had each night a happy play-spell with their mother. In this hour they used to take turns in choosing what they should do. Tom would choose one night, Henry the next, and then their mother. Mother always chose something that she really enjoyed herself.

"That makes it fair for everybody," she said, even if sometimes one of you would rather do something else. I may not always enjoy what you want to do, but that's the way to be really fair."

When it was Henry's turn, he usually chose some game, like partridge or parlor golf or a guessing game. They all liked games, for mother insisted that they learn the rules of every one that they played. When one lost, as someone always must or it wouldn't be a game, she made them ashamed to be impatient. They must be good sports.

When it was mother's choice, she liked to read them stories which they were not ready to read alone, or show them pictures of strange places.

Tom's Favorite Bed-Time Stories
Tom almost always called for stories. Before he could read, he knew about Bellerophon and Perseus and the Chimera. He liked to say the hard names, although his tongue sometimes got badly tangled up with long ones, like Bellerophon. Both boys knew many of Aesop's Fables, and about the Trojan war, and the adventures of Ulysses on his long, long wanderings.

Tom loved the story of Hiawatha and his mother read it to him over and over again. For months he played he was Hiawatha. He had his Indian costume and his bow and arrow. The small fur rugs answered for skins, which he laid at the feet of Minnehaha. His mother played she was Minnehaha. Next he was Captain John Smith. Then came Washington.

Ulysses, Hiawatha and all the rest were put aside for this new and wonderful character, George Washington became his one hero and he begged for the stories about him over and over again.

His mother helped him start a Washington scrapbook. What a good time he had, hunting up pictures and stories of Washington, and then pasting them into the scrapbook. When Christmas came, the present that made him happiest was a framed copy of the portrait of Washington, painted by Stuart. Stuart was the greatest artist of Washington's time. Tom hung this picture on the wall in his room, where he could see it the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning.

go there whenever he pleased, for his father was there to look after him. There were ever so many things to attract a boy. There was the big, friendly steward in the storeroom, full of oranges and bananas and raisins and nuts. Sometimes the friendly steward had a piece of candy for each boy. Often there was music in the lobby, sometimes a brass band. There was always something interesting going on, something exciting might happen any minute.

Tom's mother understood all this, but she also knew that a hotel was not a good place for her boys to spend much time. The boys couldn't quite see the reason, but she had said they must never go there without her permission. Sometimes they found it hard to obey this direction. Frank was always teasing them to go and, when they wouldn't, he went off alone and left them. At such times they couldn't help thinking of all the good times he was going to have and wishing that they could go, too.

One afternoon the mother sat in her room, sewing. All at once she heard the front door slam. Feet came pounding along the hall and up the stairs.

"Mother! Mother!" The sobbing cry came nearer at each step.

The door burst open with a bang. Tom rushed in, breathless, with tears running down his cheeks. He

to govern others, so I had to mind you!" With a sigh of relief, he laid his head on his mother's shoulder.

And then the mother knew that the silent teaching of the great man had touched her boy. When tempted almost beyond his strength, the thought of his friend, Washington, had saved him.

Planting Time
Do you intend to plant this year? Select your garden plot with care. A gentle slope from north to south is best protection from the drouth.

First you plow and then you harrow; Cart rocks away in the wheelbarrow. A little raking, a little hoeing, And your bed's prepared for sowing. Stake your rows and stretch your line; Rake it over smooth and fine; Draw the furrow for your row With the corner of your hoe.

Sow your seeds in the earth so brown; Cover them up and firm them down. Label carefully each row. So what you've planted, you will know. Then watch and wait, until—Oh, wonder! The earth begins to crack asunder Along the rows; green spikes are showing! Your garden's growing! Your garden's growing!

Some Famous Little Things
There have been some very clever workmen in the world! When we hear of the wonderful things that have been made on an infinitesimal scale, it seems almost impossible that a man with hands and fingers of the ordinary size could accomplish such delicate workmanship.

A workman of ancient times, named Myrmecides, made, out of ivory, a tiny chariot of four wheels, drawn by four horses; the entire piece of work was so small that a bumblebee could hide it under one of its wings! It took him many years to make it. At another time he made, of ivory, a ship with all its rigging, ropes, tackle and all complete; this also of the same size as the tiny chariot. It took him many years to make that also.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of England, a blacksmith, named Max Socialist, living in London, made a padlock of iron steel and brass, which weighed only one grain. He made also a chain of gold, of 45 links. He fastened this chain to a lock and key and put it around the neck of a flea! The flea, chain, lock and key weighed one grain and a half!

The famous Turinno, whose wonderful skill is well known, made an iron mill so small in size that a monk could carry it in his sleeve. This mill ground sufficient grain in one day to feed eight men.

An artist, named Oswaldus North-ingenus, in the time of Pope Paul V, made a set of 800 dishes, all perfect in every part, which could be placed inside a peppercorn.

On the birthday of King George III of England, in the year 1764, Mr. Arnold, a London watchmaker, presented the King with a repeating watch which he had made for him. The King and the royal family were filled with delight and admiration for this wonderful piece of work; at this repeating watch was less than a silver dime in diameter, and contained 120 parts. It weighed five pennyweights, seven and three-fourths grains.

We have heard and seen extraordinary feats of miniature writing. The

threw himself with a great sob into his mother's arms.

"What's the matter, dear? What's the matter?" and she gently patted his heaving shoulders and smoothed his rumpled hair.

Tom Makes Full Confession

For a time he could only sob. When he could speak, he lifted his head and looked straight into his mother's eyes.

"I didn't go in, mother! I didn't!" he burst out. "I got way to the hotel door with Frank, for he teased me hard, but I couldn't go in, when you told me not to, for I must grow up to be a good man, like George Washington, and know how to obey even if it is hard, if I want to be great enough

deep enough to bring the water to a convenient height. There is a row of wash-stalls on each side. A "stall" in one of these barges is rented for two sops a washing. Here thousands of women may be seen washing busily. No hot water is used, often no soap. The women lean over the edge of the boat, as though it were a tub, and beat the linen with wooden paddles. The noise of these beating paddles, a steady "tap-tapping," can be heard a long distance. The clothes are dried on the grass, or on lines, along the banks of the river.

The Peasant's Meal—The French peasant woman often works all day in the field beside her husband. She returns to the cottage only to cook and bring the meals. The evenings are long and they are able to work quite late in the evening.

Early Risers—At about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, just as city people are returning from their balls and parties, the working people begin to stir. Long streams of produce wagons, with canvas covers, begin to pour into the city gates, and to rumble through the streets. These carts are often drawn by strong Normandy horses, with very pretty harnesses. They are often decorated with brass nails and knots of gay worsted.

The Streets of France—Travelers in France often remark on the neatness and cleanliness of its streets, and before long they discover how they become so. Any fine morning one may see women and children sweeping the street busily, with brooms made of bunches of twigs bound together. Every speck of dirt is banished from the cobblestones, and that is why it is no hardship to walk in the streets, for in many French towns there are no sidewalks. It is the natural instinct for cleanliness that makes these women sweep the streets, for no law demands that they shall do it. What a fine thing that is, to be sure!

The French Haymakers—It is a pretty sight to see the French peasant girls and boys, working in the fields together. The young men and women wear simple, picturesque, comfortable clothes, adapted to their work. The hay is piled into immense hay-cocks, and on top of each of them is placed a straw rooster, which turns this way or that, according to the wind. These weather-cocks look gay and jolly, as they move to and fro. The hay-makers use an odd kind of rake, which has teeth on both sides.

Musset-Gatherers—The rocks on the shore of Dieppe, under the high white cliffs, are covered with musshells, a delicate shellfish. The people are picturesque, dressed in the lovely Normandy costume, with its stiffly starched white cap and snowy neckerchief, and apron, high-heeled black wooden shoes and black stockings. Under some of the cliffs of Dieppe are large caves. In these caves people live, quite comfortably, they say. We saw a remarkably beautiful peasant girl emerge from the dark opening of one of these caves with two large baskets on her shoulders. We longed to enter and see what these caves were like, but we did not wish to intrude upon these cliff-dwellers' home life.

Truffle-Hunters—The French boys greatly enjoy truffle-hunting, which is quite an important specialty of French farming. It takes two boys and a pig to do the work. The truffles grow about a foot deep in the ground, and, as the pigs are fond of them, they are set to dig them out. When the pig has nearly reached the truffles, he is quickly pulled away by one boy, while the other secures the delicacy for the market. Let us hope that some of the truffles are left for those diligent little pigs!

A Peasant Wife's Duties—The wife of the French peasant who lives in a fishing village often draws the cart containing his fish nets to and from the beach every day. Her faithful dog usually trots along by her side. Those Normandy fish nets! They are of every color in the rainbow, making a lovely sight, as they hang to dry in front of the tiny cottages.

Wood-Gatherers—Coal is high and wood is scarce in France. Fagot gathering is the business of the women and children of a French peasant's household. In the forest they wander, foraging for small sticks and branches, which they tie up into small bundles.

Normandy Seaweed—The Normandy farms near the coast are rich and fertile. They are well tilled and fed with the seaweed that is cast up on the shore. Great carts, drawn by sturdy Normandy horses, pass and repass with their loads of seaweed, which makes a splendid dressing for the farms.

Violet by Name
In May or June, if one is fortunate, one may find the cheerful flowers that some one has misnamed violets—dog-tooth violets. Adder tongue, the preferable name for these blossoms, seems far more appropriate, for the petals are long and pointed, and really do resemble the flashing tongue of an adder.

Why the title of violet was ever given this flower is a mystery, for the resemblance to a real violet is very slight. The dog-tooth portion of the name may be accounted for by the peculiar marks found at the base of the brown-veined, yellow lily—marks supposed to look as if a dog had bitten a place from the blossoms.

The stalk on which the adder tongue grows, is very slender, while the green leaves are generously spotted with purple, giving a truly decorative effect.

Cloth
My mother takes a piece of cloth And makes a dress for me, Or else she cuts some curtains out, As pretty as can be, Or else she sews it on a chair And says: "This color brings The very sunlight that we need To put a smile on things." My mother knows a piece of cloth As other people do The books that they take down and read And then explain to you.

Odd Scenes in France
There are many odd and interesting sights to be seen in Paris. Some of them would surprise the American boy or girl. In the older sections of the city the milkman goes from door to door, playing his "Pan Pipes" (a bunch of reeds tied together) and followed by his flock of goats, ready to be milked. He stops before the door of each of his "regular customers," who are sure of getting fresh milk.

The Wool Combers—In the Latin Quarter of Paris one often sees groups of bareheaded women, sitting in some quiet corner of the street, perhaps within a church door, picking and combing the wool of their matresses. No matter how poor a French peasant may be, he almost always possesses a comfortable bed with a wool mattress.

Washdays—The River Seine is the great washday of Paris. Here, as in Normandy, and Brittany and other places, the women wash in the river. Hundreds of white wash barges, or "lavoirs," are anchored along its banks. These boats are sunk just

Our Friend the Bear

Have you ever seen the dear little brown bear in the Zoo, just outside of the City of Washington? He is a great friend of mine. I went to see him so often that he got to know me after a while. He was the most comical sight, this dear little bear, when he sat on the floor of his cage, his feet sticking out in front of him like a baby's, looking first at one visitor and then at another and waving his big forepaws beckoningly. What he wanted was peanuts. There is something to me very appealing and lovable in these big, lumbering creatures, who are fond of sweets, and, when they are not in captivity, will come for miles in search of honey, or molasses, or any other sweet thing which their keen nostrils tell them is to be had.

Mr. Bear is one of the few animals that walk on the full length of the foot. If you stop to think you will remember that almost all the animals you have seen walk on their toes. They are "digitigrade." But Mr. Bear is a "plantigrade," because he lumbers along on the flat of his foot. This is what enables him to carry about his immense weight, and to scale with ease the highest and roughest mountains, to push his way through almost impassable jungles, and, in the case of the smaller kinds of bears, climb trees to find the nuts that hang on the branches, or the stores of honey that the bees have left, sometimes high up in the topmost boughs.

Where the Bear Lives

Wherever you go, from the arctic lands to the thick forests around the equator, you will find the bear. In America there are three different kinds or races of them: the polar bear, that lives in the cold arctic climates, the grizzlies, who inhabit the western mountain ranges, and the black bears, which are best known, perhaps.

The polar bear has a very long body, the longest of any bear in the world. He is more slender than the grizzly, and so, although longer, does not weigh so much as he. Mr. Grizzly weighs sometimes as much as 800 pounds! The polar bear's head is narrow and pointed, and his frame is strong and muscular. The fur is a dull white, and the hair is very long. Underneath this long fur coat is a down vest close to the skin. This keeps him nice and warm through the cold arctic winters and summers, too, for that matter. His broad feet are what one might almost call "webbed," and this enables him to swim, and also to walk with ease over snow and ice. He travels long distances, sometimes, on a cake of floating ice. Sometimes he wanders up to the neighborhood of the pole itself, sometimes he goes south as far as timber growth.

The grizzly bear has a heavy, square head and immense jaws. His shoulders are massive, and of immense strength. He can uproot trees with ease. At the same time he is able to get over the ground quickly, a surprising thing in so heavy an animal. His fur varies from a bright cinnamon color to grizzled, yellowish brown. He is a clever animal, this grizzly, and is the hero of many interesting tales of adventure.

The black bear is to be found nearly all over the United States. In cold climates the bear "hibernates," that is, he sleeps comfortably through the long, cold winter months, warm and snug in his hole in the ground, or in his den among the rocks. In warmer climates, where the ground does not freeze, and food is to be had all through the year, he stays awake, and digs for roots, which form a very large part of his food.

How He Sleeps All Winter
Think of sleeping all winter! When the first snow comes, the bear seeks a comfortable bed of soft moss, and curls himself up. Down comes the soft snow and makes a blanket for him. It falls so lightly that it does not pack itself closely. The heat from his body keeps the snow thawed for a little space around him. A little air-hole, or chimney forms, leading up to the fresh air. The heat from his body does this; and there lies Mr. Bear, in a warm snow-cave, perhaps a dozen feet below the surface of the snow drift! So, you see, Mr. Bear is warm and comfortable. Sometimes he issues forth, wanders about for a while, and then goes to sleep again.

The grizzly and the black bear do not have to sleep under the deep snow. There are plenty of hollow trees, sheltered places among the rocks, or under trees, where leaves have drifted in, to make them comfortable sleeping places for the coldest days, and during the long nights.

Bears are naturally good-natured, but are rather timid, and will shuffle hastily away if they see a stranger. They are slow thinkers, and rather lazy by disposition. They love to lie and bask in the sun. But the bear is fond of a good frolic too, and his antics are very amusing to watch. Two baby bears playing together is one of the prettiest and most comical sights in the world!

Spring Beauties
One of the commonest varieties of flowers found after the snow has melted away is the Spring Beauty. The little blossoms are a very delicate pink. Each petal is lined with hair lines of deep pink. Some naturalists claim that these hair lines of deep pink are honey guides for insects, lines that point the way to the tiny sea of honey to be found in the center of the flower.

Although the stalk of the Spring Beauty is very slender, it is quite sturdy enough to support the two slim green leaves, in the base of which is held the flower, and a cluster of diminutive buds, each on a stem no larger than a fine thread.

ENGINEERS FAVOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Two-Shift Plant, Is Losing Support of Manufacturers, Survey of Council Indicates

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A survey to learn if the three-shift method of operation is efficient, and popular with the worker, has been completed by the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Society.

Although the survey did not include the steel industry, where the three-shift day has been generally adopted, it is estimated that more than 500,000 men are employed in other industries which operate 24 hours each day. The number of men on 12-hour shifts before the present depression was 300,000, the committee states, emphasizing that manufacturers are now substituting the three-shift day wherever possible.

"Three-shift plants have maintained themselves in the same markets with two-shift plants," the engineers report. "Even during the very serious depression of 1920-21 and the strong temptation and tendency to link reduced wage rates with lengthened hours, very few plants have gone back from 8-hour to 12-hour shifts."

"There have been instances in all types of continuous industries which have gone to three shifts with striking gains in efficiency, either in reductions of the number of men required per shift, or through increased output, or through heightened efficiency in other ways."

"Taking the continuous plants as a whole, the immediate effect of going to three shifts probably will be a substantial increase in labor efficiency, but not so great an increase, barring exceptional plants, as to permit the paying of as high weekly wages as men would receive for 12-hour work, without increasing cost. But it would be possible, without increasing costs, to pay the men a weekly wage which, once they had become used to the 8-hour shift, they would much prefer to the alternative of a 12-hour day and 12-hour wage."

VETERANS OBJECT TO TERCENTENARY DATE
ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—Objection is being made by the New Hampshire Veterans Association to the settlement of what is known as the State of New Hampshire during the observance of the tercentenary the latter part of August, the week set apart by the committee appointed by the Governor to carry out the arrangements.

The members of the association contend that it will conflict with the annual encampment of the association at the Weirs, held continuously since 1883, and designated as Veterans' Week.

Recommendation has been made by the committee appointed by the Governor that the observance of the tercentenary be held during Old Home Week, which comes in August on the same date as the veterans' encampment.

COL. G. A. L. DUMONT TO STUDY RAILWAYS
NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (Special).—Col. G. A. L. Dumont, the new military attaché to the French Embassy at Washington, with his wife and three daughters, was among the 360 persons arriving here on board the steamship Paris.

For five years during and after the war Colonel Dumont was in charge of the French northern railways, which carried men and equipment to and from the front. He has been on the general staff of the French army for 25 years. More recently he was in charge of the coal committee at Essen, Germany. He said yesterday he would study the American system of railways and their adaptation to the defense of the country.

Community Music Not New, But Old and Powerful Force

It Has Existed, Says Tufts Professor, Whenever Men Have Rallied About Single Banner

Community music is nothing new, though many people believe that it originated in the world war," Leo R. Lewis, professor of music at Tufts College, declared yesterday at the Boston Public Library, where he spoke on "The Pros and Cons of Community Music."

"Community music—and more especially community singing—is an ancient and powerful force, continued Professor Lewis, "which has existed from time to time whenever the serious attention of a group is centered upon a single idea or is rallying about a single banner. It is true that the world war, bringing the whole country closely together about a single banner and with a single object in view, developed community music; but it had been used often before, and with even more effectiveness."

HISTORIC BOSTON ATHENAEUM SERVES A GROWING PUBLIC

Annual Report Shows More Volumes Read and More Added to Shelves—Publication of Series on Founders of Republic Begun

Increase in the number of volumes read and in the number added to its shelves is shown by the report of the Boston Athenaeum for the year just passed. There were 4417 bound volumes added to the library during the year, of which 2401 were acquired by purchase, 574 by gift, 658 by binding periodicals and 784 by binding pamphlets.

While many generous friends have remembered the library with gifts of books, it is hoped by the committee that others who can will contribute more freely of volumes of which they have no real need. This applies especially to the more recent better novels and biographies for which the owners care little perhaps, after they have been read.

There were 2332 volumes withdrawn from the library, of which 29 were canceled as duplicates and 12 removed as imperfect. Unlike most public libraries, the Athenaeum reports no volumes missing, although during the year, 53,412 books were recorded as taken out, as against 51,249 in 1920. The increase in reading is said probably to be due to a return to more normal conditions and tastes since the world war.

Books permanently withdrawn from the shelves of the Athenaeum library are sold, or given to outside libraries or schools.

Important Publication
Perhaps the most important books published by the Athenaeum during the last year are two of a projected series of volumes called "Portraits of the Founders," bearing on the lives of persons who came to the colonies in North America from abroad before the year 1701. They are printed on handmade rag paper and profusely illustrated with photogravure plates. The

PROFITEERING IN RENTS CHARGED

Conditions in New Hampshire City Result in an Investigation

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 18 (Special).—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce committee on investigation into the high cost of living has reported that the disparities between rents has become so marked as to warrant the assumption that many landlords have been and are profiteering. The increase in rent of apartments varies from 19 per cent over 1914 rents to 245 per cent among apartment houses in the same neighborhood and under similar circumstances.

Within the last three months one house of 36 apartments advanced rents 93 per cent, while similar buildings show no advance within the year. A building with an increased assessed valuation of \$1000 advanced rents 91 per cent. A study of 12 typical properties, each housing many families, shows a range in gross rent return varying from 10 to 35 per cent of the assessed value each year.

"This convinces the committee that some landlords are demanding an unreasonable return on their property," the report concludes. "Everybody must be made to realize that we are now facing a new situation and that rents must come down to the new right level. People who are asked to take a reduction in wages can do so easier if they are helped by others in getting reduced prices on the things they are obliged to pay for."

New Secretary for Home Market Club
William H. Clift of Cambridge has been elected secretary of the Home Market Club to succeed Thomas O. Marvin, who resigned to become chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Mr. Clift has been connected with the association for several years, as traveling field agent. He is a graduate of Harvard University.

and we should make it the real expression of the people of Boston, for it is ours."

So-called "popular songs" are not really popular at all, but are foisted upon the public by the commercial publishers, the professor asserted, adding that these publishers are glad to push songs which are as transient and trivial as possible both in words and music, so that the public will be constantly dissatisfied and seeking for new songs.

Professor Lewis has been working many years with the college songs of Tufts, and announced yesterday that, within the last 30 years, 57 songs have sprung up in that organization which were worth preserving. Some of the songs are much older than that, and after being sung for many years are as popular as ever with college men.

Time alone, he declared, is the true test of a good community song. Tufts College Musical Club demonstrated points in the professor's talk, giving examples of the transient so-called popular songs and contrasting them with those connected with their college and the best true community songs. A quartet of freshmen also played a movement of Tchaikovsky.

No Jazz Music at Aviation Ball
Coca-Cola, songs, pans and rattles have been barred from the music at the aviation ball to be held in the Copley Plaza next Friday night. In the instructions given the musicians by John G. Hutchinson, chairman of the ball committee, "Give us all the dash and swing of rhythm," he said, "but without the unwholesome, clack, clatter and clatter for which jazz bands have become notorious."

work is being compiled by Charles Knowles Bolton, secretary of the institution.

The total of expenditures was \$16,117.98, of which \$13,022.39 was for books, periodicals and newspapers; \$2801.63 for binding of periodicals and books bought unbound, and \$313.96 for the binding of old books and newspapers. The total income for 1921 was \$11,504.05, of which \$10,928.50 was from assessments and \$575.55 from fines.

An Intellectual Stimulus
The Athenaeum, which was founded in 1807, had its origin in the old Anthology Society, founded in 1804. Its intellectual stimulus began at once, constituting an important contribution toward the literary and artistic expression which was then developing. The authors of that day used the library for their present quarters were Nathaniel Hawthorne, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, George Bancroft and Daniel Webster. We are told that James Freeman Clark read there regularly and that the record of books drawn by Emerson is unusually large and heterogeneous.

What is now the Boston Museum of Fine Arts had its beginning in the Athenaeum, and the Lowell Institute Lectures had their origin there as well.

In the earlier years the Athenaeum was located on Congress Street, later on Pearl Street, and, in 1848, moved to its present site on Beacon Street. About 10 years ago the present quarters were remodeled and enlarged. While the library is in a sense a private place for the use of its proprietors and their guests, no student who cannot obtain elsewhere the information he desires is refused free access to its shelves.

TAX RELIEF FOR HOMES IS URGED

Expert Says Real Estate Has too Great a Burden

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17 (Special).—Asserting that too large a portion of the taxes is borne by real estate, William M. Blodgett, State Tax Commissioner, told the local Chamber of Commerce that this condition is resolving itself into a menace to the small towns as well as the cities. He said that it is a serious drawback to the problems of readjustment that 82 per cent of the taxes of the State is raised on the real estate holdings, in some cities reaching to 92 per cent, much too high in a State where so much of the wealth is invested in manufactures and insurance companies' stocks and bonds.

"The great need of the times is a readjustment of prices all along the line, and it is plain that such a high percentage of the expenses of state government carried by real estate keeps up the high rents and cripples every effort to reduce the war costs."

"It discourages," continued Mr. Blodgett, "the building of homes which is the backbone of a town's development. Much property is not taxed as it should be, taxes should be imposed on stocks, bonds and manufacturing enterprises and especially on investment income, and relieve the high tax rate on homes and farms. The people do not study the tax questions as they should. The business men of Connecticut should face the situation as it is."

"Considerable building is starting in Hartford but not enough of private homes ownership to perceptibly relieve the housing conditions and consequently a lowering of rent rates to keep pace with the demand in reduction of wages and salaries. The time has arrived when all equally must aid the community to bring down prices of the necessities of living."

LAWYERS TO DISCUSS BAR ADMISSIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (Special).—Five hundred of the leading lawyers of the United States, delegates from the American Bar Association from every part of the country, will meet in Washington next Thursday and Friday to consider the association's proposal that two years of college work in addition to three years of law study shall be required as a condition for admission to the bar.

Elihu Root will address the first session. Chief Justice Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, will preside at the second session. Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, will be one of the speakers. William G. McAdoo will preside at the Friday morning session, and James Byrne, president of the New York City Bar Association, will be among the speakers.

RAILWAY CLERKS OBJECT TO RULES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—New working rules for clerks employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad do not meet with the approval of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. It was said after a meeting of officers of the Brotherhood in a hotel here today. W. W. Warley, chairman, and F. H. Dealing, secretary, said they had been authorized by the spokesmen of the organized clerks from all parts of the New Haven system to protest to the officials of the company against the new schedules.

The new regulations went into effect Saturday on short notice. They abolish leave with pay, Saturday half holidays and pay for holidays or vacations. It is said nearly 4000 clerks on the New Haven Road and the Central New England Railway are affected by the order.

NEW FEELING OF KINDLINESS SEEN

Women Delegate to Conference Talks to Mt. Holyoke Girls

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 19 (Special).—The Japanese came to the Conference fearful and went away with a new feeling of kindness and understanding, said Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and one of the four women on the advisory committee appointed by President Harding to represent the various interests of the country at the Washington Disarmament Conference, in addressing the first meeting of the recently organized Mt. Holyoke College Forum on Saturday.

Mrs. Winter said that the personal power of Secretary of State Hughes and of Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation, in holding together the Japanese and Chinese delegations, was largely responsible for keeping the entire Conference from breaking up. The Conference, she said, gave the whole world, and especially the younger powers meeting in it, an opportunity to understand how rapidly the Chinese and Japanese nations are developing and how much they have to offer the world.

Mrs. Winter considers the Washington Conference a supreme achievement, greater for the direction which it gives to future international relations than for its actual accomplishments, momentous as they are. She said that change in the attitude of nations is the only thing that can save the world from another war, more terrible than the last, and that the Washington Conference took the only reasonable course for effecting a better spirit among nations by trying to get at the roots of the difficulties which have brought about the war. She discussed in some detail the great problem of the Pacific islands, the crux of the international disagreements.

Mrs. Winter also spoke of the work of the committee on general information, one of the subcommittees of the advisory committee. Never before was there a conference so closely connected with public opinion. Three hundred daily papers were subscribed to and public opinion as reflected in these 300 papers was analyzed and classified for the use of our delegation at the Conference. More than 14,000 opinions of the people, expressed mainly in petitions, were similarly analyzed and classified.

WOMEN SUPPORT CIVIL SERVICE BILLS

Urge Improvement in Service as Part of Their Federal Program

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Special).—A women's committee for the reclassification of the Federal Civil Service, combining the forces of six big national organizations, in support of the Sterling-Leibach reclassification bills has been announced by the legislative representatives of these organizations, as a result of a "steadily increasing interest of the state and local branches of the women's organizations all over the country in securing efficient public service, fair play to public employees, and a square deal to women workers."

The organizations composing the committee are: The National Women's Trade Union League, the National League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The announcement states in part: "The Sterling-Leibach bills embody some of the most far-reaching things that women had in view when they were asking for the vote; namely, to secure efficiency in government and to remove the inequalities and injustices in public employment affecting women especially. Now that we are full-fledged citizens we are urging these measures as a part of our federal legislative program. In every citizenship school, local meeting, state and county organizations, women are discussing reclassification of the civil service and urging their representatives in Congress to enact the Sterling-Leibach bills."

WOULD COMPEL STUDY OF CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A campaign to have the Legislature of every State pass a bill requiring regular courses of study in the Constitution of the United States in private and public schools, colleges and universities has been started by the National League. The movement is being promoted through a committee on constitutional instruction, with membership of more than 200 of the country's leading educators.

Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Vermont now have such a law, the league's statement said.

Propose Boston University Club
Graduates of Northeastern University of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association are organizing the Northeastern University Club, having for its aim the professional educational and social development of its members. A meeting of 100 Northeastern men interested in the proposition is to be held at the Boston City Club March 14, when officers will be elected. The club will be open to all graduates of the Northeastern University. Arrangements made for presenting the opportunity of membership to fully 3000 eligibles.

Boycott Starts Price Cutting
CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (Special).—One manufacturing company here has reduced the price of cement 25 cents, representing the mill. If this action is followed by other firms, it is estimated that the State of Illinois will save \$1,000,000 in road building this year. Other companies have made some reductions. Concerted refusal by state officials of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota of bids for cement by the National Road Commission has been an important factor in starting the price decline.

Celebrate Fraternity's Anniversary
NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (Special).—Three hundred New York alumni representing 40 chapters of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, founded at Jefferson College, near Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1852, gave a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin in celebration of the fraternity's seventieth anniversary. George W. Porter of Newark presided. The speakers were Elbridge R. Anderson of Boston and Joseph H. Appel of New York City.

FULL CALENDAR FACES CONGRESS

Treaties, Tariff and Bonus Left to Committees While Decks Are Cleared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Special).—With the treaty program, the soldier bonus and disputed questions concerning the permanent tariff bill presenting knotty administration problems, Congress finds on its hands this week an unwieldy legislative calendar.

Leaving the Senate and House committees to thresh out these questions among themselves, Congress will devote its main efforts to clearing the decks of many appropriation bills and other pending legislation, to make way for the bonus when that measure is presented to the House.

In the Senate the Bureau Bill for placing disabled emergency officers of the army on the retired list is the unfinished business. That will be dealt with speedily, so that the Senate may take up the legislative, judicial and executive supply bill today. President Harding's reply to the Hitchcock Bill requesting information regarding the treaties probably will be received by the Senate during the day. It may precipitate another lively debate.

The House expects to take up the immigration bill today while the Appropriations Committee is considering the commerce and labor bill. The amendment to the Housing Act is to be considered tomorrow.

Hearings before the Military Affairs Committee on the Muscle Shoals project will continue all week, while tonight the Republican members of the House again will confer on the proposed reapportionment under the new census to increase the House membership to 450.

OPEN SESSIONS OF COUNCIL URGED

League Memorandum Asserts Need of Full Publicity

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (By the Associated Press).—The League of Nations News Bureau today received a communiqué from the League's council in Geneva embodying a memorandum regarding publicity prepared by Wilson Harris, a London newspaper man and president of the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations.

The memorandum, which includes several recommendations for laying before the world information concerning the League's activities, was distributed by Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, "for the consideration of the council and for the information of the members of the League."

"It is necessary," said the memorandum, "that the league should persistently cultivate what may be termed both active and passive publicity; by passive publicity being understood the mere elimination of secrecy, and by active publicity, the taking of definite measures to secure world-wide dissemination of information of importance."

"It is of the highest importance that the League council should sit habitually in public, and only exceptionally in private. Only the adoption of that principle can secure the regular attendance at council meetings of journalists from such centers as London, Paris and Rome."

It is to be remembered that what interests the public is active controversy, not merely a dry exposition of divergences of view, but the sharp, unstudied expression of difference of opinion. Consequently, sessions of the council, if reports of them are to engage popular interest, must avoid the appearance of having been staged, and must be public even where there is risk of the unexpected. It is the unexpected that stimulates public interest."

STATE WILL TRAIN PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Massachusetts has engaged to train public speakers as a part of the University Extension work of the Department of Education. It is announced, a course under the instruction of Prof. William G. Hoffman of Boston University College of Business Administration, beginning at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury streets, at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Not only public speaking, but the art of speaking confidently and effectively before others, whether in public address or private conversation, will be taught. The course will consist of 12 weekly meetings, at which the discussion of current topics, debate and the writing and delivering of addresses for various occasions will be included. Any resident of the State is eligible to enrollment, which may be made either at the first meeting or through the Division of University Extension, Room 217, in the State House.

PLANS NEW BRIDGE FOR NEWARK BAY

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20 (Special).—A hearing will be held here today before the state Bridge and Tunnel Commission at which the Central Railroad of New Jersey will submit plans for a new bridge over Newark Bay, between Elizabeth and Bayonne. The new bridge will have two spans, each 200 feet wide. It will be similar to the elevator bridges used in Europe, with two elevators at the central part of the structure, which will be 315 feet high.

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UNIVERSITIES SEEN AS AIDS TO PEACE

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (Special).—Dr. J. W. Cunliffe, secretary of the American University Union in Europe, has just made public a report of the director of the British division of the union, in which it is asserted that "by the normal constant inter-relating of the universities, by student migrants, will the wide influence of the universities be brought to bear to perpetuate peace."

Of 3935 students from overseas and foreign countries in the universities of the United Kingdom in the last academic year, 362 came from the United States.

Switzerland soon will have its first exchange American professor, Prof. William A. Braun of Barnard College, Professor Braun, a scholar in Germanic languages and literature, will lecture in the University of Zurich in the winter semester of 1922-23.

RECOGNITION NEED URGED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The newspaper, Excelsior, today takes issue with government officials and others who have asserted that recognition of the Obregon Government by the United States is not essential to Mexico's progress.

Declaring that such recognition is "indispensable and most urgently needed," the Excelsior asks the nation to cease attempting to deceive itself.

The editorial is based on President Harding's statement recently that the recognition question remained unchanged, but the Excelsior sees in the President's words the "opening of the door to new negotiations."

FLORIDA DRY OFFICIAL MAY USE AIRPLANES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Use of airplanes along the Florida coast in the war on rum smugglers was understood today to be under consideration by prohibition headquarters. Arrangements for the use of airplanes were understood to be part of a gigantic program involving activities in the air, on the water and on land to combat the trade in illicit liquor from West Indian and other islands.

R. A. Haynes, United States Prohibition Commissioner, and other high prohibition officials, indicated that extraordinary means would be adopted to cope with the situation in Florida.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

An English and a French Way of Painting—Martineau and Degas

Although historians group artists into schools, no good artist is conscious of belonging to a school. Indeed, he resents the implication; but although he may think that he is seeing entirely with his own eyes he is influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by what he most admires. It is curious to speculate what kind of work some of the great figures in art would have produced had they lived all their lives on a rarely visited island.

How would Degas have developed had he never met Manet, never sat at a table in the Café Guerbois and discussed art with that most intelligent, most alert, and most experienced group of painters, until there was nothing left to discuss?

And how would R. B. Martineau have painted had he never met Holman Hunt, and never dazzled his honest eyes with the paintings of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Degas, the Frenchman, was a great artist; Martineau, the Englishman, was a lesser artist. They are linked together here because certain of their pictures and drawings happened to be exposed in London in the same week, and it was interesting to contrast the Frenchman's artistic vision and practice with the Englishman's. Degas was, of course, a much profounder student and master of art than Martineau; but it is stimulating to contrast them, because, taken as individuals they represent certain national characteristics, the French art for art's sake, and the English art for life's sake.

The collection of 55 works by Degas—paintings, pastels, charcoals and etchings—shown at the Leicester Galleries contained none of his more important works, but Degas suffers less than most artists from an exhibition of odds and ends, for the simple reason that he was so essentially an artist that every scrap by him is a work of art. In early days he painted historical pictures, but after the Café Guerbois discussions he ceased to be interested in any literary or historical motive, and chose his models—race horses, dancers, women at their toilette—because he was obsessed by movement and gesture in light, and the motion of the sea in all luminous pictures that antedate Whistler's nocturnes.

The average man and woman, who quite naturally appreciate representation in art, and little else, found these Degas studies and sketches unfinished and uninteresting, but to anybody who has drawn, or studied drawing and form, they are absorbingly interesting. We were shown, as it were, how a master builder builds; how he prepares himself; how he snatches from nature here some beauty of line, there some wonder of form, adding daily to his record; and how with such a concentrated artist as Degas the artistic motive is always paramount. He does not seem to want to make pictures; he is always busy collecting, for the sheer love of doing it, brilliant suggestions that may be used some day in making pictures.

Robert B. Martineau (1826-69), being born and bred a Pre-Raphaelite, spent his life in making pictures. Being a true Pre-Raphaelite at heart, he was quite as much concerned in pointing a clear moral as in producing a good picture. He has none of the delight of Degas in pure artistry; his studies are not flashes of insight; each part has been laboriously completed. His "Poor Actress' Christmas Dinner" is half morality, half work of art. Two details only of the picture are completely finished, the little wistful lady and the steaming plum pudding; but a child can understand that she is not thinking of her meal; she is looking beyond the plum pudding, and seeing with her inner eye the symbol of what Christmas means.

Each of the 27 pictures and studies that Martineau's daughter has collected and shown in its way a painted morality, as befits a pupil of Holman Hunt. His large unfinished "Christians and Christians" is designed to show "the contrast effect of superstition and heart-bellies on those calling themselves Christians." His "Picciola" (a little flower) shows a prison yard in medieval times with a gallant, a captive, clad in beautiful clothes, who is spending his hour of exercise reclining on the ground watching a little flower that has sprung up between the flags of the prison yard. His "Last Day in the Old Home," which is in the Tate Gallery, is gazed at by hundreds, by thousands, and probably not one of them would waste a moment before a Degas. This, again, is a painted morality. The catalogue describes it thus: "This picture represents the sale of the property of a young man who has dissipated his fortune." Every "I" is dotted, every "t" is crossed. The figures are stark; nothing is left to the imagination. Everything is earnestly meant, but I do not suppose for an instant that any young man would be deterred from dissipating his fortune by looking at this picture.

The Pre-Raphaelites could not help trying to paint a moral. It was part of their training and teaching. Naturally I do not object to the moral, but it is the beauty of the color of this picture, its sincerity, its integrity that attracts, not the warning. The painter has even extended the moral to the frame, for carved upon it is a laurel wreath with the date 1823, and a cap and bells with the date 1860, symbolizing the changes in the character of the family. "The Last Day in the Old Home" was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1863.

England has always been fond of the painted morality. Hogarth began it, and because he was a great artist, one of the greatest England has had, his painted moralities can stand beside the works of Degas.

Martineau was a lesser artist. He

had the courage to be himself, having found that his line was to follow the Pre-Raphaelite gleam. Each artist must find his own way, and we, the public, are grateful to the great Degas for being himself, and to the lesser Martineau for being himself.

It is our pleasure and our profit to be entertained and instructed by "The Poor Actress' Christmas Dinner," as well as by a superb "Femme Se Coiffant" by Degas.

"The Blue Boy" on View in New York

Gainsborough's Best Known Painting at Duveen's

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (Special).—On Monday there will be a press view at Duveen's of Gainsborough's "The Blue Boy," recently arrived from Grosvenor House, the London residence of the Duke of Westminster, and the newspaper descriptions on Tuesday may be expected to give the signal for society and art to link arms and wear a good path to the gallery during the stay of three weeks that the picture is scheduled to make. In its appeal to refined interest, "The Blue Boy" visit will stand out as the chief art event of the season, for the house is expert in impressive display and has been diligently employed since Feb. 6, when the picture arrived, in preparing a worthy installation.

This prospect accounts for relative inattention to current art shows, although they maintain the level of excellence that has marked the season. They are like stretches of dewy flowering fields along which the crowd strolls listlessly, with casual note of their beauty, with serene inward feeling that the blossoms will be as bright and the dew will sparkle as freshly any other sunny morning; while opportunity may not recur for high contact such as this.

The Best of Settings

Calendars of art which the newspapers carry seldom mention Duveen. An extra-attentive sightseer might notice the architectural grace and solidity of the firm's abode and the name in small lettering on one of the outer pilasters, but as likely he might pass it as obviously as any other corner; for hangings of heavy cream silk shut off a view within the windows and the only sign of the business done there is furnished by two large oriental vases, stationed like guards on the avenue side of the draperies. The door yields easily, but it opens only upon a roomy foyer with marble floor and bare of decorations except for one or two examples of classic sculpture. The stranger would get no hint at the entrance of the palatial appointments beyond.

No genius of this time has been great enough to gain an exhibition there on his own merits. Zuloaga, the Spaniard, might be counted an exception were it not that he had the sponsorship and intercession of a woman of high connections for whom, rather than for the artist, a gallery was fitted that made the previous exhibition of the same pictures in the Brooklyn Museum seem tawdry.

Zuloaga got in there as a social favor. "The Blue Boy" comes as a triumph for the house in having taken a cherished possession from the walls of one of the first of the English nobility and brought it here for permanent home. Sir Joseph Duveen's standing bid of £150,000 for this headlong had been long disdained by its titled owner. His sentiment finally yielded, moved, it may well be believed, solely by the stress of the times, to a bid of £200,000, which covered also Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. Odds were appraised at £30,000 for the Reynolds and £170,000 for the treasure now here.

Owned by Henry E. Huntington Sir Joseph Duveen said frankly at time of purchase that he had bought in the course of trade, implying that the bidding would acquire it from him. He exhibited it for three weeks in London with some thought that funds might be raised to hold it there. Then Paris had a fortnight of it. Meanwhile a bid from Henry E. Huntington was accepted. The picture is his and its objective sooner or later will be Los Angeles, where has been the construction for his library, the finest in private ownership, an architectural monument, part of whose inner adornment will be portraits of the eighteenth century English school. This makes his fourth Gainsborough and he has examples of other masters of the period. It is understood that the stately structure, with all its contents, adjuncts and decorations will finally become a public institution.

"The Blue Boy" canvas measures in height 5 ft. 10 in. and is 4 ft. wide. It presents a life-size slender figure in Van Dyck dress, with tunic and knee breeches of blue satin. The head is bare. A plumed hat is in the right hand, which hangs at his side. There is a richly colored landscape background, with a cloudy sky. The portrait is said to be of Jonathan Buttrill Jr., son of an ironmonger who lived in Soho, a suburb of Birmingham, England. It was painted at Bath, finished in 1770, and shown that year in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, winning instant and general commendation.

Graphic Arts Exhibition

A representative collection of the works of Whistler in etching, lithography and engraving will be shown at the exhibition of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, in New York, March 18 to April 16. Museums, collectors and dealers have promised proofs in their possession.



Mlle. de Gontignies, from painting by Van Dyck

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (Special).—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has just acquired by gift from the collection of Edmund C. Converse, banker, a portrait by Van Dyck. It is of Mlle. de Gontignies, and is painted with rare delicacy and reserve. She is shown three-quarters length standing, her left hand at her side, recalling the celebrated portrait of Marie Louise de Tassie. The subject is costumed in a white satin dress brocaded with gold, and large puffed sleeves and starched lace collar standing back from the

shoulders. This was the sumptuous fashion among ladies of the period of Van Dyck's activity in the years 1627-32, after his return from Genoa and preceding his visit to England. The portrait came from the ancient Flemish family of Vilain XIV, with whom the Gontignies were connected. There are other Flemish paintings from the same source in the museum's new acquisitions, and also fine examples of porcelains, jades and hard stones, fashioned in the best period of Chinese art.

Native Charm of Italian Art Exemplified in Brooklyn Show

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (Special).—Out of the war, or rather out of the aftermath of the war, have come two disappointments in art. One is the failure to realize any of the beautiful and imposing war memorials which were so freely and enthusiastically planned for. The other is the failure to initiate, the promised exchanges of national art shows traveling from country to country.

Of course the chances are that we can well do without the memorials. The very variance of opinion, which ranged from the erection in one city of a city hall in the form of a Roman arch to the building of a modern Aeropolis on the river banks of another, foreshadowed those compromises which usually prove so fatal. Then, too, there would have been the politics of such matters which always place the artist and architect well in the background. But the international exchange of art exhibitions is quite another matter. Here is something that looks, not backward to the mutual misunderstandings of nations, but forward to their mutual understanding. Here is the strengthening of a common bond. And the weakening of too great national self-satisfaction.

Paintings of Native Charm All this is by the way of calling attention to a current exhibition of Italian art in the Brooklyn Museum which forms as representative a showtimes of contemporary Italian painting as has been seen in the United States outside of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. To be sure, it is not an official exhibit nor is it of any great size, comprising rather less than a hundred canvases. But it represents an accurate and sympathetic reflection of the native charm of the best of Italian work—a charm which springs from a love of natural beauty so fervent and so tender that it scorns the flaunting of technique and subordinates craft to potent thought.

The collection, partly loaned to and partly owned by the museum, is from the estate of A. A. Healy, who was for 25 years president of the Brooklyn Institute, the parent body of the museum, and who for 20 years was drawn back, season after season, to travel through the Italy he loved and knew so well. It is any wonder that he could brush aside the influence of foreign schools and the exploiting of transient fashions to pick out the pictures that mattered. He loved Italy and saw her with seeing eyes. An ideal collector of Italian art.

The best known names of present day Italian painters are included—Segantini, Tito, two of the Clardis, Belloni, Spinelli and Manoloni—but it is noticeable that fully half of the canvases are by Emma Clardi, daughter of Clardi the elder. Why this partiality, you ask, and the answer is in the 40 or more small paintings covering one of the gallery walls. They are landscapes mostly, gentle, intimate landscapes of Italian hillside and dusky fields, of high-hedged garden walks and stunted lawns, and always a figure or a group of figures in the satin and lace costume of the eighteenth century lend a romantic glamour. They are quietly painted, these pictures, in a surprisingly low key, yet so accomplished a colorist is the artist that they give the effect of brilliant hues and bright sunshine. Which reminds one again of the interesting fact that so many Latin painters, working in lands of bright hues and intense light, prefer to work in low tones.

Miss Clardi has often been referred to as a painter of evocations of the eighteenth century, but such a de-

scription is more easy than accurate. For it is the Italy of today which she paints, but the Italy whose beauty is so interwoven with the memories of the past that the two become as one in the mind of the beholder. And there is no better proof of this than the fact that, in looking at her canvases, it is the beauty of the scene as a whole that attracts and delights—the gentle perspectives of cultured vales, the quiet groups of cool green trees in soft afternoon light, the play of spattering fountains with lingering sunlight—while the red sedan intro-



Photograph by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia

"Penguins," by Albert Laessle

duced here, or the figure in violet coat and knee breeches there, strike only the note of reminiscence.

Quantities in Common To step across the gallery from the Clardi pictures to a gigantic canvas, some 20 feet long, by Segantini, is to be transported from the half lights of an afternoon garden to the roof of the world. For here a great stretch of valley land rises to a panoramic range of snow-clad Alpine peaks rising high and clear up into blue void. The peaks sparkle in the bright sunshine and rarefied air, a wide shadow blankets most of the valley; then in the foreground, in sunshine again, a sleepy shepherd lad, reclining on a rocky couch, nods over his staff, while about quietly feed his sheep.

Yet this abrupt transition from the intimate glimpse to the panoramic spread does not seem abrupt, once the eyes are accustomed to the different

representations of the human figure, either alone or in conjunction with animals in a manner that almost might be described as that of figure studies. Some of the human types were executed with an extreme liberty, truth in the delineation of forms being sacrificed in favor of effect in expression of movement or attitudes.

The professor is of opinion that this early Levantine art was inspired by a "magico-religious foundation." At a special gathering of notabilities and others interested homage has been duly paid to the discoverer (in 1879), Don Marcelino S. de Santolalla, of the famous cave of Altamira, about two miles from Santillana del Mar in the Province of Santander. This was really the beginning of the series of discoveries and what attracted the attention of the world to the remarkable skill and often artistic sentiment that were displayed in this prehistoric art.

Beauty and Humor in Animal Sculpture of Albert Laessle

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14 (Special).—Humor, pathos, and imagination supply the inspiration for a notable group of animal studies by Albert Laessle, in the annual exhibition of the Charcoal Club at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland.

For the first time in his career, the sculptor is exhibiting publicly his collection of animal bronzes, ranging from the most diminutive study of locust or beetle to the ambitious scope of the larger groups. Nothing is too small to escape his notice, nothing too subtle for him to analyze, and under his revealing touch, the erstwhile ugly creature becomes an object of sympathetic beauty. The secret lies in patience and a keen sense of observation, for Laessle is a student of nature, and models the life of the animal rather than the animal itself.

Artist's Development

His first adventure in fame came to him early in his career, when he was accused of exhibiting as original what was thought to be a cast from life. So serious was the young sculptor, that he had followed slavishly the model before him and had produced a copy which was striking in its accuracy. Today, through long years of experience, details have paled in importance, and he sees his subject as an entity, in all the loveliness of its mass construction. The decorative aspect is a means to an end, not an end in itself, and is used to supplement, to complete, and to carry the illusion created through mass values.

The most insignificant bump on the back of a toad, though inconspicuous, and often missed by the observer, is placed knowingly and purposely to create some particular note of light or shade. Beauty of detail does not lie in its prominence, but in its subordination. In all Laessle's bronzes are a scientific accuracy, a pulsating and satisfying fullness of form, accompanied by a curious tactile sensation as of the texture of a living animal. The toad is cold and clammy, the turtle a combination of hard, shiny surface, and of wrinkled and leathery skin.

Service of Details

In every instance, the roundness of the mass value is subtly abetted by the thoughtful placement of decorative detail. In many studies, the final effect was obtained by immersing the plaster cast in water, and carving thereupon the most fastidious of the subsidiary ornamentation. Results thus gained lend to the finished work a rich quality seldom found in the work of any other American animal sculptor. The Japanese are equally conscious of detail, but in general, use it for its own sake, as obvious decoration, rather than as an intrinsic and inseparable adjunct of the mass.

Laessle believes that every mark placed by nature upon the surface of the animal has a compositional function, and that perfection in mass values can only be obtained through a thorough mastery of all ordinary contributory agencies. Thus, detail becomes something more than detail in its interrelation with mass. This doctrine is obviously at variance with many a contemporary who believes that true mass can be gained through the elimination of that same detail.

Humor and Rhythms

Nothing, however, could be more simple in effect than the group of "The Penguins." Here, the sculptor has chosen a study in ungainly masses, and has rendered it not only beautiful, but human. The humor of the two birds—their heads coyly adjacent, and their great fat bodies rhythmical in mutual relationship—a triumph in the art of composition, and a triumph, also, in color sculpture. Color is too often considered a painter's prerogative; in sculpture, it is not applied with the brush, but through mass arrangement, it becomes the natural result of form. In "The Penguins" there are the round light masses of the breast structure, the sleek back, and here and there, an accentuating shadow or line, produced, not by artistic trickery, but through the actual placing of mass and detail.

The same humor is found in "The Penguins" may be traced through the smaller studies—in "The Contented Hoptoad," or the frog scratching his head. Then there is "Billy," for a number of years the daily companion of children in Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, where the half butting goat, with his bristling back has been worn smooth by many a ride. There is a certain formality in the strutting "Bronze Turkey," and a grim, dramatic determination in the forward stride of "Victory," the American eagle. The most decorative of the bronzes, however, is the unique "Kingfisher," mounted on an old twisted root, and carrying in its beak a gilded fish. Both here, and in "The Heron and Fish," the sleek though varied texture of the feather masses is in sharp contrast to the elegance of the turkey, or the full roundness of "The Penguins."

Less successful are "The Fantail Pigeon," and "The Squirrel," where, although the masses are studied, the character is lacking, and the artist apparently out of sympathy with his subject. One feels the labor of execution rather than the unified result. In his little sketches—mere weldings of clay to represent action—Laessle has obtained a feeling for life, best exemplified by the series of bear studies: "Performing Bear," "Squatting Polar Bear," "Polar Bear Standing," "Bear Walking," and "Bear Running." A mere static figure holds small charm for this sculptor of the life in things. Unlike so many of his artist colleagues, whether of brush or clay, he takes no interest in still-life technique, and, in consequence, we

find his work an individuality of movement and reaction, a humor and pathos of understanding which absents itself entirely from the scope of those who can never feel the flesh moving beneath the skin, or who take no interest in muscular reactions. It is in his combination of imagination and execution that Albert Laessle stands among the chosen in the realm of animal sculpture.

Classic and Modern Drawings at Goupil's

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Special).—Dr. Tancrède Borenius is responsible for the excellent hanging of an intensely interesting show at the Goupil Gallery. The drawings cover the period from 1450 to 1921, and illustrate to a remarkable extent the way in which the moderns hold their own. The exhibition also illustrates that in spite of the continued exodus of drawings to America from England there are still British collectors who can find time and money for the pursuit of a hobby which often has in its rich reward for modest outlay.

Viscount Lascelles, Mr. Bellingham Smith and others are to be heartily thanked for giving the public the opportunity of thus looking into their portfolios. Those who visit the sale rooms must often be struck at the frequency with which the drawings of old masters turn up. They seem to be inexhaustible and proof that treasures still remain in the sheet of beautiful studies by Paul Veronese purchased recently in a minor sale room by A. F. Oppé and now seen at the Goupil. This is in addition to the group of this master's drawings described by Dr. Borenius in The Burlington Magazine for February, 1921.

The finest drawing in the exhibition is also a Veronese and is a study for the ceiling of the Great Council Chamber in the Doge's Palace, Venice, and is entitled "Venice Triumphant." The graceful figures are exquisitely patterned into groups interwoven into finely designed architecture. The earliest drawing is by Gossoli and is a fine study for his "Adoration" painted in 1459 for the Rialto Chapel at Florence. We are enabled to compare in this exhibition drawings placed alongside of similar subjects by Tiepolo (1696-1770) and Mr. D. S. MacColl. Mr. William Steer, Mr. Augustus John, Mr. William Rothenstein and Mr. John Sargent are less next to Luca Signorelli, Van de Velde, Gainsborough, Carpaccio, Ingres and Van Dyck.

And the lesson we learn is this: that in European art generally there is no rigid line or hiatus between the old master and the modern. The changes have been gradual. Even in the seeming period of decline there is an abruptness. English drawings show, broadly speaking, two lines of demarcation. That before the Reformation after German realism replaced the nobility of design and glorious color of the English Missal, and that which came about in the eighteenth century, almost wholly due to the influence of Flemish and Venetian art, and illustrated by the work of Reynolds, Gainsborough and the Norwich School.

Inside these broad spaces may be seen the rise of certain periods, and the decline of others, the latter often having spasms of reaction such as the Pre-Raphaelite phase in a comparatively sterile time. We learn too that there is between the old and the new drawings little difference in method, technique and skill displayed. It would seem that all artists at all times are grappling with one problem, and that is reflecting the fair face of nature in mirrors of their own contrivance.

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THE HOME FORUM

In a Cottage on Inishmaan

Early this morning the man of the House came over for me with a four-oared curragh—that is, a curragh with four rowers and four oars on either side, as each man uses two—and we set out for a little before noon.

It gave me a moment of exquisite satisfaction to find myself moving away from civilization in this rude canvas canoe of a model that has served primitive races since men first went to the sea.

We had to stop for a moment at a bulk that is anchored in the bay, to make some arrangements for the fishing of the middle island, and my crew called out as soon as we were within earshot that they had a man with them who had been in France a month from this day.

When we started again, a small sail was run up in the bow, and we set off across the island with a leading oscillation that had no resemblance to the heavy movement of a boat.

The sail is only used as an aid, so the man continued to row after it had gone up, and as they occupied the four cross-seats I lay on the canvas at the stern and the frame of slender laths, which bent and quivered as the waves passed under them.

When we set off it was a brilliant morning of April, and the green, glittering waves seemed to toss the canoe among themselves.

We landed at a small pier, from which a rude track leads up to the village between small fields and bare sheets of rock, like those in Aranmor. The youngest son of my boatman, a boy of about seventeen, who is to be my teacher and guide, was waiting for me at the pier and guided me to his house, while the men settled the curragh and followed slowly with my baggage.

My room is at one end of the cottage, with a boarded floor and ceiling, and two windows opposite each other. Then there is the kitchen with earth floor and rafters, and two doors opposite each other opening into the open air, but no windows. Beyond it there are two small rooms of half the width of the kitchen with one window apiece.

The kitchen itself, where I will spend most of my time, is full of beauty and distinction. The red dresses of the women who cluster round the fire on their stools give a glow of almost Eastern richness, and the walls have been toned by the turf smoke to a soft brown, that blends with the earth-color of the floor. Many sorts of fishing-tackle, and the spears and paddles of the men, are hung upon the walls or among the open rafters, and right overhead, under the thatch, there is a whole cowlkin from which they make pampooties.

These articles on these islands have an almost personal character, which gives them simple life, where all art is unknown, something of the artistic beauty of medieval life. The curraghs and spinning-wheels, the tiny wooden barrels that are still much used in

the place of earthenware, the home-made cradles, churns, and baskets, are all full of individuality, and yet being made from materials that are common here, yet to some extent peculiar to the island, they seem to exist as a natural link between the people and the world that is about them.

The simplicity and unity of the dress increases in another way the local air of beauty. The women wear red petticoats and jackets of the island wool stained with madder, to which they usually add a plaid shawl twisted round their chests and tied at the back. When it rains they throw another petticoat over their heads with the waistband round their faces, or, if they are young, they use a heavy shawl like those worn in Galway. Occasionally other wraps are worn.

Their skirts do not come much below the knee, and show their powerful legs in the heavy indigo stockings with which they are all provided.

The men wear three colors: the natural wool, indigo, and a gray flannel that is woven of alternate threads of indigo and the natural wool. In Aranmor many of the younger men have adopted the usual fisherman's jersey, but I have only seen one on this island.

As flannel is cheap—the women spin the yarn from the wool of their own sheep, and it is then woven by a weaver in Kilronan for fourpence a yard.

As I sat in the kitchen to dry the spray from my coat, several men who had seen me walking up came in to talk to me, usually murmuring on the threshold. "The blessing of God on this place," or some similar words.

The courtesy of the old woman of the house is singularly attractive, and though I could not understand much of what she said—she has no English—I could see with how much grace she motioned each visitor to a chair, or stool, according to his age, and said a few words to him till he drifted into our English conversation.—J. W. Synge, in "The Aran Islands."

To a Weed

You bold thing! thrusting 'neath the very nose
Of her fastidious majesty, the rose,
Even in the best ordained garden bed,
Unauthorized, your smiling little head!

The gardener, mind! will come in his big boots,
And drag you up by your rebellious roots,
And set you forth to shrivel in the sun.
Your daring quelled, your little weed's life done.

Meantime—ah, yes! the air is very blue,
And gold the light, and diamond the dew.
You laugh and courtesy in your worthless way,
And you are gay, ah, so exceeding gay!

You argue, in your manner of a weed,
You did not make yourself grow from a seed;
You fancy you've a claim to standing room,
You dream yourself a right to breathe and bloom.

You know, you weed, I quite agree with you,
I am a weed myself, and I laugh too.—
Both just as long as we can shun his eye,
Let's sniff at the old gardener trudging by!

—Gertrude Hall.

The Little Wind

(Australia)

The grasses move in silken gowns
And whisper softest things;
A rose upon a slender stem,
In fragile languor swings,
And a great, gold-embroidered bee
In bass harmonious sings.

—Clarice G. Crosbie.
(Syd. C.)

ment, from the expectation of one of those eulogiums which he had been obliged to hear on many public occasions, and which must doubtless have been a severe trial to his feelings.

"The President was, however, speedily relieved by Darby's declaration that he had not seen him."

"Martha Washington," Anne Hollinsworth Wharton.

unusual. So unusual that I found it to be incredible. Many Americans refused to believe me when I told them so; after all I had been in the country six weeks. Oh yes I could write the book. I can see it all on the model consecrated by generations of traveling men of letters. . . . I could do that chapter on New York with remarks on the latest architecture, the management of the traffic, the luxury of the shops, the frequency of



"The Hill Climbers," from the painting by Carleton Wiggins

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

Racine and Molière

Why is it that the supreme beauty of Racine does not stir the Anglo-Saxon world to the point of admitting him to the select company of Shakespeare? Doubtless because he has all those qualities whose lack in Shakespeare makes the latter seem

always a little barbarous to the French mind. The order, the precision, the scrupulous respect for the academic conventions of French classic tradition are a perpetual marvel to the English critic. The Alexandrine is regarded as nothing more or less than a restraint of all trade in the poetic imagination. Mr. Harrison raises the old objection when he says: "It is to us a psychological problem how the country of Rabelais and Hugo could in dramatic poetry put their inspiration into the strait-waistcoat of these lines which scan in six feet only by the aid of two or three letters which in speech are mute, and all the mysteries of masculine and feminine rhymes." He differs, however, from most foreigners who have commented upon this matter by admitting that "we ought to let Frenchmen decide what is the best way in which to use their own language."

We ought to acquiesce in this judgment by a people of such keen intellectual force and of a literature with a history so rich. This "certain condensation" in a foreigner seems to me much better than the invariable repetition, after Matthew Arnold, of the theory that French is the language of prose and English the language of poetry.

After all, surely there must be something wrong with this strait-waistcoat theory, when all the wit and humor of Molière live after three hundred years. There is as much ease and life and sparkle in the lines of "Le Misanthrope" as in the comedies which Molière's fellow mime and manager wrote in England in the happiest innocence of academic formulae and the exigencies of the Alexandrine. Moreover, Molière actually submitted his lines to Boileau whenever he feared that he was committing metrical heresy.

Yet we notice any lack of suppleness in his comedies when they are properly performed? The notion that French poets are unhappy victims of convention; who would like to write blank verse, but must squeeze themselves to fit an absurd and monotonous tradition, is simply untenable.

In other words, it is exceedingly probable that the French understand their own tongue; they feel its music and know how that music can be expressed.—Ernest Boyd, in "The Literary Review of the New York Evening Post."

The Unwritten Book

I have been to America, my friendship to which country is now established on an even more solid, and liquid, basis than before. Going, I imagined that I should post a weekly article from there; if I may say so, without irreverence to that continent, my road to America was paved with good intentions; but the moment I got into the Hudson and saw a gray stilet mas in the distance of dawn, the congregation of high buildings on Manhattan, I knew I was doomed. There would, at any moment of the day or night, always be something more interesting to see than my own handwriting.

I may at least plead this, not as an excuse, but as something on the credit side: that I am not going to write about America. This is very

Jews and Italians, the character of the theatres, the jolly splendors of the Great White Way, the strange fate of little old Trinity Church among the giant office buildings, the picturesque convenience of numbered streets, the glories of the Metropolitan Museum and certain private collections over which I was courteously shown by Mr. X and Mr. Y, and the traffic over Brooklyn Bridge, mingled with reflections on the existence, nature, and purpose of American hustling, the differences between New York and London papers, the extent to which American men and women are or are not better or more fashionably dressed than the inhabitants of London, and the question as to how much sleep the average New Yorker gets. Similar chapters or half-chapters would be devoted to Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and Boston.

Look at the chapter headings of twenty books about America, rapidly written by the rapidly peregrinating, and you will have a good idea of this unwritten book.

Yet, if I had written that book, I think there might have been a few pages in it that would not have appeared in most of the others. I remember certain landscapes and certain small towns which I am not likely ever to forget—New England bound with ice; Frankfort in its wooded gorge; Charlottesville in Virginia, with the lovely Georgian quadrangle in a high valley among tree-covered conical hills, with the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance; Annapolis, with the gray Navy Buildings reflected in the lagoon and behind them a perfect eighteenth-century town, quiet in the sunshine, streets of old brick houses radiating from the knoll on which stands the Augustan State House. The new things cannot be ignored, nor the multitudes; problems we have and problems we must discuss; but I cannot help wishing that some time or other another English traveler, with leisure and sensibilities and a style, should think it worth while to go through the East, or the South, or the West, or even the middle of the United States, so many have gone through Sussex, France, the Rhineland, Italy, Spain, India, and Japan—looking for the beautiful, the amusing, the curious, the humane in landscapes and people, thinking of the individual and of the past more than of the crowd and the future. . . . J. C. Squire, in the Outlook (London).

From "Inspiration"

I will not doubt forevermore,
Nor falter from a steadfast faith,
For though the system be turned o'er,
God takes not back the word that
once He saith.

I will not doubt the love untold
Which not my worth nor want has
bought,
Which wooed me young, and wooed me
old,
And to this evening hath me
brought.

My memory I'll educate,
To know the one historic truth,
Remembering to the latest date
The only true and sole immortal
youth.

Be but Thy inspiration given,
No matter through what danger
I sought,
I'll fathom hell or climb to heaven,
And yet esteem that cheap which
love has bought.

—Thoreau.

The Healing of Disease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO the careful student of the four gospels there inevitably arises the insistent query as to the meaning of Christ Jesus' teachings, in junctions, and example in relation to the possibility and necessity of healing the multifarious ills of mankind, in proof of the presence and availability of God as the great regenerative power.

The theory that our Master established the healing ministry only for a definite period, and among certain peoples, is utterly refuted by his positive command in Mark's gospel. Surely, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," cannot rightly be considered to mean other than it states as to his earnest desire to have the "good news" of the healing truth disseminated to all the peoples of the earth; and he proceeds to enumerate the results of this dissemination of his teachings. Moreover, his further assurance that "these signs shall follow them that believe," does not at all limit the ministry of healing to his immediate hearers alone; but, rather, promises its blessings to all them that believe, one may justifiably conclude, throughout the centuries.

Then he specifically names the signs—proofs—that follow the understanding of his message: "In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; . . . They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." These admonitions and promises of Christ Jesus, appearing in varying terms in all the four gospels, coupled with his marvelous record of healing not alone the individual sufferer, but the multitude, of every type and phase of disease which the human mind conceived mortals to be heir to, were followed by similar examples among his disciples. They too made successful application of divine law with similar results, making a case so strong as to Jesus' desire and purpose to establish spiritual healing as a permanent Christian ministry, that the investigator may well be astounded that this proof of God's immanence so quickly disappeared from the teachings and practices of the Christian church.

When slightly more than half a century ago Mary Baker Eddy discovered the law of divine healing, she saw at once the need for establishing the proof of her teachings by showing forth exactly those signs which Christ Jesus named as proof. As a result of her clear concept of the Christ, again in human history the sick were healed, the lame walked, the blind recovered their sight, and the poor were supplied with needful things through the application of spiritual law—the prayer of understanding. This proof established beyond doubt, she gave her discovery to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in statements so comprehensive, and in rules so definite, that any person who will apply himself to acquiring an understanding of her teaching and its

rule and application can prove for himself, to his utmost satisfaction, he it said, that the healing and redeeming Christ is at hand in no less degree than it was nineteen centuries ago to relieve human thought of its false beliefs through demonstration of that dominion which we are assured God gave to all His children.

So rapidly has this healing gospel made its way throughout the world that, literally, millions have become its beneficiaries, including those suffering from diseases thought to be incurable and so pronounced by medical doctors, as well as from so-called minor ailments. The proof of the healing efficacy of Christian Science is so complete that for any person to gainsay it, is to close his mind to the reception of facts that are positive, conclusive, irrefutable.

The healings constantly wrought in Christian Science, moreover, cannot be explained away. On the basis that the procuring cause of all disease is mental, and is healed by the power of the divine Mind acting on human minds and bodies through the application of spiritual law, the most malignant and supposedly fatal diseases are cured by Christian Science. For example, cancer has been repeatedly healed by Christian Science. Tuberculosis, Bright's disease, tumors; in short, probably every type of human ailment has been cured and the sufferers have been restored to their rightful places as useful citizens through the revival in this day of the ministry established by Jesus the Christ, and reestablished by the revelation of Mary Baker Eddy.

Paul, astounded at the degree of unbelief exhibited by the Jews, importuned Agrippa to tell him why, in the face of all the evidences, it should yet be thought a thing incredible that God should raise the dead; so in view of all the proof at hand, an ever increasing "cloud of witnesses," may we not with equal relevancy inquire, as did that militant Christian, why in view of God's definite promises as recorded in the Bible and of the teachings and examples of the Master, should it be thought incredible that in our day God is available to the same purpose? The best answer to this pertinent question is found in the proofs—the healed ones. On page 482 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states, "Christian Science is the law of Truth, which heals the sick on the basis of the one Mind or God;" and again (p. 162) she says, "Christian Science heals organic disease as surely as it heals what is called functional, for it requires only a fuller understanding of the divine Principle of Christian Science to demonstrate the higher rule."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Effect of Russian Recognition

THE exigent demands of international trade seem likely to unlock the armored doors that have so long barred Soviet Russia off from the rest of the world. In the multiplicity of signs that this is about to happen Lenin must find ample reason for personal satisfaction. He may well feel that in the enormous storehouse of natural wealth which Russia possesses, and in the potentialities as purchasers which the more than 200,000,000 Russian people possess—potentialities which will swiftly be developed when they shall be restored to their natural and normal position among the producing peoples of the world—he has the lever with which he can pry the rest of Christendom loose from its attitude of stubborn aloofness.

On every hand there are indications that the leaders of industry and trade in Europe are becoming impatient with a situation which keeps Russia out of the scope of their activities. At the present moment France, which so long, because of domination by the multitude of Russian bondholders in its population, looked askance at the Soviet Government, is now in touch with the rulers of Russia. Premier Poincaré frankly admitted the other day in the Chamber of Deputies that he was conducting direct negotiations with the Russian government. He declared that his negotiations had only to do with the merciful purpose of aiding the Russian sufferers from famine, but the French suspect, even as people in the United States have recently suspected, that relations entered into for purposes of charity and mercy may very readily be extended to the point which would bring closer relations in trade and business.

Germany, indeed, is openly charging that the French are preparing the way to exploit Soviet Russia, to the serious undoing of the plans which the Teutons themselves had long cherished to the same end. For there has been no concealment of the German purpose to make of Russia the greatest field for the outlet of German industry and organizing activity. Handcapped under the Versailles Treaty, and estopped from any immediate entrance upon the rich field of Russian development, the Germans have nevertheless perfected their preparations, and were ready to move as soon as restrictions should be withdrawn. They now complain bitterly that France is animated by no such literal acceptance of the provisions of the Versailles document, but that she is now combining with Poland for joint industrial control of Russian development when a propitious time shall have arrived. Such a combination would, of course, mean the encirclement and isolation of Germany, besides dispelling rudely the German dream of the great industrial empire which might perhaps in time, through domination of the docile Russian hordes, become a great military power as well.

Lenine and the well-disciplined minority who by force of arms rule Russia, though the virtual consensus of all credible opinion is that they give it no such government as befits twentieth century days and a civilized nation, may well look exultingly upon a spectacle of a world struggling to share in the wealth which thus far they themselves have been unable to make available. They think, and perhaps with reason, that an impoverished Europe will readily condone the economic heresies of communism if only it may be permitted to share in the profits of a land awaiting the touch of the captain of industry. That they are alert to the situation innumerable phenomena sufficiently indicate. More and more the Soviet Government relinquishes the complete ideal of communism. It has never been politically communistic, for it has been an autocracy more complete and irresponsible than that of the Tsar himself. And as the months have rolled by it has become less and less economically communistic. The doctrine of the holding of land in common has been abandoned before the determination of the peasants to hold for their individual use the lands they received when the old landed aristocracy was annihilated. And by one decree after another the necessary acceptance of capitalism in trade has been proclaimed. Lenine, in a recent address, referred to these recessions from the complete and logical program with which he had set out upon his adventure in nation building, as "strategic retreats." He promised that when advantage had been taken by such retreats to lure the common capitalistic enemy into an indefensible position while his own forces were refreshed by retirement from action the assault would be made again all along the line. Diplomatic assurance has even been given to other governments—with a wink for the reassurance of fanatics in Russia—that if the blockade, which now isolates that country from the world, were withdrawn and the ordinary avenues of trade and commerce reopened, the Soviet Government as such would refrain from attempts to proselyte in the territory of its new friends.

Humanity looks with distrust and incredulity upon the protestations of Lenine, and yet it may be doubted whether the commercial and industrial world has not at its command weapons which will force upon the Russian dictator the literal fulfillment of pledges which he has perhaps put forth only with the intent to deceive. For with every extension into Russia of the commerce, industry and developing enterprise of the other nations of the world will be carried into the Russian consciousness recognition of the fact that the capitalistic system which they so long denounced, and for the destruction of which they have made such heavy sacrifices, brings back to them prosperity, order, and even life itself. When the methods of modern capitalism, even if they theoretically seem not of the best, have so corrected, for example, the Russian railway system and the methods of distribution of natural products that the people of the land shall be fed instead of starving while 500 miles away there may be plenty, then the mere academic



"With all this fixing up you look like a different man."
"Well, see where I'm going!"

preachments of the virtue of communism, emanating from the Soviet Government, will fall on deaf ears.

It is by no means certain that the restoration of Russia to a place in the family of nations may not prove the quickest and most effective way to combat the communistic ideals which are now made the chief excuse for denying to the Nation that place.

Back to the Sales Tax

APPARENTLY recognizing the reluctance of senators and representatives in Congress, of whatever political party, to agree to an indefinite postponement of bonus legislation, President Harding has let it be definitely known what he would regard as acceptable action in providing funds for bonus payments in case the legislators decide to enact the proposed appropriation measure. In the view of the President the resource of the government most available, if action on the bonus bill is not postponed, is a general sales tax, a revenue source which has been studiously and persistently avoided by both Democrats and Republicans in their efforts to readjust and equalize the present tax burden. There are convincing indications that opposition to this method is to be continued, despite the recommendation of the President, possibly for the reason that those members of Congress who might otherwise favor it as an economic measure are apprehensive of the reaction which the imposition of such a tax would cause in their states and districts.

But there is a not unreasonable defense of the sales tax, properly adjusted and equalized. First of all, and perhaps most important of all, is the fact that such a tax, wisely levied, distributes the common burden as equitably and fairly as it has been found possible to adjust such unwelcome loads. It cannot be denied that the proposed bonus payments constitute, if it is decided to provide for them, a distinctly common burden. They will become, by their very nature, a debt for whose payment all the people, of whatever class, are liable in proportion to their ability to pay. The poor cannot escape the responsibility, and it should not be claimed that they desire to avoid or repudiate it. The rich, whatever may be said to the contrary, cannot escape their responsibility. They never do escape except by those questionable means, sometimes employed, which just enactments do not and cannot comprehend.

It may be said that of new methods of taxation there are none at all, or but very few. This was made strikingly apparent at the recent extraordinary session of Congress when ways were being sought to eliminate the troublesome commodity and luxury tax items of the proposed Fordney revenue measure. At that time Senator Smoot of Utah proposed and urged the enactment of a comprehensive sales tax provision, designed to supply, in making up the estimated minimum of revenues declared to be necessary for the ordinary uses of the government, the probable deficiency which would result from the repeal of the objectionable commodity and luxury tax provisions. But there was opposition to the sales tax plan then, just as there is now, and the result was that a compromise was reached by which many of the objectionable schedules were eliminated without resorting to a sales tax levy.

But if it is found advisable or necessary to resort now to a general sales tax as a revenue source in case bonus payments are to be made, it would seem that the original Smoot plan has many commendable and reasonable features. The unanswerable objection to previous sales tax proposals was that in providing for a fixed percentage levy on all specified sales, or upon all sales of specified commodities, the multiplication of the prescribed levy would, as the commodity passed from hand to hand in its course from manufacturer to jobber, to wholesaler, to retailer and to consumer, so increase the ultimate selling price as to work an actual hardship. To answer this objection, Senator Smoot proposed to provide for a single levy at the source. This, he insisted, should be in the form of a manufacturer's tax, which he proposed at the rate of 3 per cent ad valorem. It was

estimated that, on the basis outlined, the tax would yield sufficient revenue to make up the deficit which it was believed the repeal of the luxury tax schedule would cause.

Is it not possible that some such plan as that proposed by Senator Smoot would answer the objections which senators and representatives feel their constituents would interpose to a general sales tax? The popular appeal may be supposed to be for a measure which will increase the burdens of the rich without adding to those of the poor, probably upon the theory that those who can pay should be made to pay more heavily, while those who are not able to pay should be relieved. But it should not be forgotten that all taxation is a burden, and that those who are able to pay are now paying. The weight of the bonus payments, if it is decided that it must be added to the present burden, should, in reason, fall on the shoulders of all. If sentiment, or a sense of obligation, dictate the immediate assumption of the liability, the obligation should be made a common one.

A Woman's View of Disarmament

A COMMENDABLY progressive or continuing step in the effort to impress the lessons of peace as those lessons were given definite form by the action of the recent Washington Conference, is proposed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. In Boston, recently, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of that federation, essayed a broad and comprehensive appraisal of the work of the Conference and spoke hopefully of the endeavor of the federation's membership to impress upon the women everywhere the importance and the consequences of that work. Mrs. Winter took occasion to emphasize what she saw as the supremely important outcome of the deliberations at Washington. She sees as the great achievement, not the agreement to send sixty-eight great battleships to the scrap heap, but the convincing proof of the possibility of the peoples of all nations, no matter how divergent their views, coming together and sanely discussing war in terms of peace. This, according to her reasonable estimate, is an achievement never before equaled.

That the significance of this accomplishment may be impressed, particularly upon the women of America, a comprehensive program has been arranged for the next biennial meeting of the federation, in June next, at Chautauque, N. Y. Preparations for the sessions are being made by a special committee composed of women representing all nations, or all nationalities, which will formulate a program of study to include subjects of international law; the relations of the United States to various nations, European, Asiatic and South American; the woman movement in all parts of the world and the share of women in working for a better understanding, and finally, the efforts toward world peace in treaty-making and in world conferences.

Such an undertaking is commendable in every way. Care must be taken that the people everywhere do not lose sight of the significance of the definite step which has been taken to make "the next war impossible." None more than the women of the world catch the first full purport of such a purpose. The wives and mothers are never for war. They, more clearly than others, realize its destructiveness, its uselessness, its folly, and they must be, perhaps, who shall nourish and spread the newer gospel of peace which the world has been so slow in hearing, yet which all the world welcomes and will gladly accept.

A Step Forward

IT IS gratifying to observe that the idea of a Museum of Present Day Practical Art is gradually taking shape, and with the new year has taken a distinct step forward.

Many organizations of designers, manufacturers and distributors are working toward it; but the two chief bodies are the Art Center of New York, and the British Institute of Industrial Art. Each has been in existence about two years, and although neither of these excellent

institutions actually announces the foundation of museums of present day practical art as their aim, each is working in that direction. For coordination between designers, manufacturers and distributors, and the "uphill task of introducing beauty into trade," must remain a paper ideal until the public is shown in museums, and educated by chosen examples of, the best specimens of practical art of the day. How can the average householder be expected to make an austere and beautiful choice in the selection of furniture, carpets, wall papers, pottery, lamps, and glass unless there is some place where he can see fine contrasted examples of such things chosen by persons of taste and knowledge?

In many discussions and articles during the past few years on the honor given to contemporary fine art and the indifference to contemporary practical art, it has been stated that the Victoria and Albert Museum of London is not allowed, by law, to include in its collections specimens of contemporary crafts. This is not so. The purpose of the museum is the collection of beautiful things of past centuries that have stood the test of time; but the contemporary crafts are not debarred; they are merely neglected, but not entirely. There is today on view a little shrine ornamented with William Morris furniture, and many have not been able to forget the appalling collection of L'Art Nouveau furniture held in the museum some years ago.

Of course the cosmopolitan has not been denied the advantages of view, comparison, and selection which it is now attempted to make more generally available. Paris, especially at the Cluny, has for many years offered a most picturesque and varied collection of decorative and practical art. And it seems certain that in this newer era of peace many will be seen there who have formerly been strangers to the place. The appeal is strong and almost irresistible, for there will be seen the real classics in panels, wood-carvings, chimney-pieces, statuary, terra cotta, tapestries, textiles, seventeenth century chairs awaiting reproduction, adaptable staircase models, majolica ware, plaques, Muhammadan potteries, window-cases, chests, candlesticks, cabinets, ivories and ebony, metal work in gold and silver, and, last of all, engaging and unique bookbindings.

And in America there is a growing tendency toward popular education in this selective process. This is being somewhat crudely exemplified in the popular "Home Beautiful" exhibitions held in some of the cities east and west. These may reasonably be regarded as indicating a growing tendency toward artistic appreciation.

Gradually it would be realized that the practical art side may be quite as important, perhaps more so, than the fine art side. Craftsmen making chairs, tables, couches, bookcases, wall papers, rugs, jewelry, spoons, forks, electric light fittings, all that a householder requires, would have their sending-in-day to the annual exhibitions, like the painters of pictures. His table or his lamp would pass before a jury of selection like the genre picture or the landscape of his fine art brother, and he would run an equal chance of having his table or his lamp selected for the permanent exhibition as the author of the genre picture or the landscape. As the years passed there would be collected in the past or permanent side of the ideal museum a body of craft work done in the present day, so various, so well chosen, that the householder, with all these fine examples before him, would not have the slightest excuse for harboring in his home anything but the best examples in present day practical art.

It may be some time before this ideal museum is built, but steps forward have certainly been made toward its accomplishment.

THE retirement of "Uncle Joe" Cannon from the House of Representatives will be a cause of regret to many people. In 1920, when the bronze bust of him was presented to the House Office Building, he declared, "The year 1872 was a memorable one in many respects. Vesuvius had a violent eruption that year, and General Isaac Sherwood, of Ohio and I were elected to the House." In a casual manner "Uncle Joe" went on to state that there were other things, of course, the organization of the German Empire and the French Republic, for instance. One newspaperman who heard the speech remarked, when he reached the passage regarding 1872, "I wonder why he dragged in Vesuvius?" But "Uncle Joe" will be missed by many a man in Washington. General Sherwood remains as an honored member of the "Press Gallery."

If we are to believe E. A. Strout, head of one of New York's largest farm agencies, Horace Greeley's dictum, "Go west, young man," is being reversed. Mr. Strout states that the eastern farms are particularly popular just now, and besides many city dwellers making the great plunge and leaving the bustling town behind for the joys of agriculture, a perceptible number of central states farmers have been buying land in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. This, says Mr. Strout, is because the farmers considered prices of eastern farms very low—about half what they realized from central and western places. The majority of city dwellers seeking farms are industrial workers who see in the country a better home.

IT WILL be possible, according to Washington authorities, to preserve the historic battleship Oregon as a floating memorial, when the scrapping provisions of the naval treaty are put into effect. In order to do this, the guns will have to be made ineffective and certain other changes will be necessary. Perhaps the old hulk with its teeth drawn will prefigure that day when a battleship will be a quaint anachronism, a strange curiosity in some few ports where visitors may gather to wonder and comment on an age that made them possible.

It is officially stated that more than 7,000,000 British war and victory medals have now been issued for valor during the Great War. This will comfort the French authorities who used to rankle under the breezy pronunciation of the American "doughboys" that croix de guerre were issued every morning with rations to the Gallic fighters.